

THE

Alta California Almanac

AND

BOOK OF FACTS.

1868

SAN FRANCISCO:

F. MACCRELLISH & CO. PUBLISHERS "ALTA CALIFORNIA" natural pro-
529 CALIFORNIA STREET. and railroad

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by F. MACCRELLISH & Co., in
the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of
California.

PREFACE.

CALIFORNIA
STATE LIBRARY

0 2007 0182707 9

Call No.

H. P.

from value. The extent and rapid growth of all the material interests of the State are exhibited in articles on mining and agricultural productions, coinage, manufactures, fisheries, shipping, and railroads.

ntered acc
Clerk's off
fornia.

P R E F A C E .

The publishers, in issuing the initial volume of the ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC, desire to state that their main object is to make it a useful and reliable work of reference for all classes of citizens who desire to obtain information concerning the past and present of our young and flourishing State. It is the first work of the kind published by any newspaper establishment on the coast, and it is confidently believed that it will be found of great utility to the miner, agriculturist, banker, merchant, manufacturer and politician. It has been the aim of the publishers to collect, within the smallest compass, the greatest amount of valuable and practical information in which the citizens of the Pacific and Atlantic States are generally interested.

The following pages include many articles on general subjects, besides those of a statistical and commercial character. Facts are in their nature unalterable, and when recorded once, time does not alter their value. The extent and rapid growth of all the material interests of the State are exhibited in articles on mining and agricultural productions, coinage, manufactures, fisheries, shipping, and railroad

Special pains have been used to collect full, authentic and varied information, and, altogether, the ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC must prove a trustworthy and interesting repository of valuable knowledge. The articles on earthquakes, altitude of mountains, climate, and diseases, will be found of great benefit to science, commerce and navigation. The astronomical calculations embodied in the calendar were made by Mr. Thomas Tennent, of this city, whose reputation is a sufficient guarantee of their correctness. The article on Alaska was prepared by a gentleman who passed considerable time in Russian America.

The ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC will be issued hereafter yearly, and essential improvements will be introduced as its publication progresses. The present volume ought to be preserved, as it will constitute one of a series of books of record that will be a most desirable addition to any public or private library.

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Alaska, distances from San Francisco to intermediate points.....	42	Iron Manufacture, Saw Man- ufactories, Cutlery, Linseed Oil, Wire Goods, Wire Rope, Brass Castings, Lead and Shot, Glass, Furniture, Silicious Pol- ish, Gold Beating, Type, Gold and Silver Ware, Agricultural Implements, Tanneries, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Bonnet Frames, Powder, Nitro-Glyce- rine, Cordage, Woodenware, Bellows, Soap, Candles, Paper.	44-64
Resources of.....	94	California—	
Altitudes of Mountains.....	97	Assessed Value of Real Estate in...	69
Assets of Counties in California.....	68	Crimes and Punishments in, es- tablished by law.....	73-77
Addenda.....	98	List of Counties and County Seats in.....	68
Bay and River Steamers.....	84	Debts and Assets of Counties in...	68
California, State Government of.....	29	(First District) Receipts of In- ternal Revenue.....	81
Supreme Court of.....	29	Earthquakes in.....	90-94
Election Returns, Sept. 1867.....	30-31	Early Newspapers Published in...	97
Climate of.....	88	Crimes and Punishments, Laws Re- lating to, in California.....	73-77
Fisheries of.....	89	Calendar, Jewish.....	82
National Guard of.....	43	Calendar for 1868.....	5-16
Railroads in.....	65	Consuls, Foreign, in San Francisco...	65
Members of Senate of.....	32	Congress, United States, Fortieth....	24
Members of Assembly of.....	33-34	Customs Duties at San Francisco for four years.....	37
Military Governors of, 1846 to 1849.....	34	Coinage at San Francisco Mint.....	38
State Officers since 1849.....	28	Cycles, Chronological, in 1868.....	17-1
Congressional Representation since 1849.....	28-29	Chinese Vocabulary.....	17-1
Population of.....	87	Debt, Public, of the United States... of California.....	7
Productions of: Gold, Silver, Copper, Quicksilver, Platina, Iron, Lead, Cobalt, Arsenic, Zinc, Diamonds, Coal, Petro- leum, Manganese, Sulphur, Porcelain Clay, Potteries, Opals, Plumbago, Cement, Pumice Stone, Marble, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, Hops, Flax, Vegetables, Grape Vines, Wine, Fruit Trees, Dried Fruit, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Vermi- celli, Honey and Bees, Pickles, Confectionery, Silk, Wool, Lumber, Domestic Animals, Flour and Grain Mills, Woolen Mills, Cotton Manufacture,		Distances from San Francisco to San Pedro.....	
		Debts and Assets of Counties in Cali- fornia.....	

	Page.		Page.
Dockage in San Francisco.....	87	San Francisco—	
Earthquakes in California.....	90-94	Board of Supervisors of.....	35
Eclipses in 1868.....	4	Coinage at Mint in.....	38
Equinoxes and Solstices in 1868.....	4	Customs Duties at.....	38
Foreign Goods, Imports of at San Francisco for four years.....	37	Foreign Goods Imported for four years.....	37
Fairs, Fixed and Movable, in 1868.....	4	Real Estate, Transactions in.....	36
Geography of California.....	89	Foreign Consuls Residing in.....	66
Harbor Commissioners, Regulations of.....	86	Receipts of Internal Revenue in.....	81
Marine, United States Marine.....	23	Judges of Courts in.....	35
Internal Revenue, Receipts in San Francisco.....	81	Justices of Peace in.....	35
Mountains, Altitudes of.....	93	Indebtedness of.....	43
Navy Division of the Pacific.....	19	Population of.....	43
Navy Island, Officers of Navy Yard at.....	22	Sea Wall of.....	98
North American Steamship Co.'s vessels.....	84	Fall of Rain in.....	64
Qua Co.'s (old) Steamships.....	84	Bay and River Steamers, leaving.....	84
Yard, Mare Island.....	22	Rates of Dockage in.....	87
Ships, California.....	97	Tolls on Wharves.....	86
Chronology of.....	78	Steamboats Registered at.....	85
Punishments for Crime in California.....	73-77	Regulations of Harbor Commissioners of.....	86
Population of California.....	87	Voters and Deaths in.....	40
of San Francisco.....	43	Distance from, to Ports in Alaska.....	42
of Alaska.....	94	Street Railroads in.....	39-40
Pacific Steamship Co.'s Vessels.....	83	Tax Valuation in.....	40
Ports, Distances between.....	66	Steamships, Pacific Mail Co.....	83
Railroad (Central) List of Tunnels on.....	37	California, Oregon and Mexico Co.....	83-84
Railroad, Distances from San Francisco to New York.....	41	North America Steamship Co.....	84
Quakeometer, Japanese.....	79	Nicaragua Co. (old).....	84
Railroads, Street, in San Francisco.....	39-40	Steamers Registered at San Francisco.....	85
in California.....	65	Telegraph, Morse's, Signs and Abbreviations.....	80
Rain, Fall of, in San Francisco.....	64	Treasure, Exports of from San Francisco since 1849.....	36
Revenue Marine Service.....	23	Troops, Stationed in Department of California.....	20
Representatives, U. S., House of.....	25-27	in Department of the Columbia.....	21
Real Estate, Assessed Value of, in California.....	69-70	Tolls, Rates of in San Francisco.....	86
Transactions in, in San Francisco.....	36	Treasurer of State, Report of.....	71
Stars, Morning and Evening, in 1868.....	4	United States, Executive Government of.....	27
Sea Wall of San Francisco.....	98	House of Representatives of.....	25-27
Sacramento River, Early Navigation of.....	67	Senate of.....	24
Staff Officers, Division of the Pacific.....	19	Supreme Court of.....	27
Department of California.....	19	Public Debt of.....	72
Department of the Columbia.....	21	War Vessels, North Pacific Squadron.....	22
San Francisco, Municipal Government of.....	35	South Pacific Squadron.....	23
		Zodiac, Signs of.....	3

THE ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

AS GOVERNED BY

THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS,

ACCORDING TO ANCIENT ASTROLOGY.

THE TWELVE SIGNS, OF THE ZODIAC.

SPRING SIGNS.

1. ♈ *Aries*, or Ram.
2. ♉ *Taurus*, or Bull.
3. ♊ *Gemini*, or Twins.

SUMMER SIGNS.

4. ♋ *Cancer*, or Crab.
5. ♌ *Leo*, or Lion.
6. ♍ *Virgo*, or Virgin.

Head and Face ♍

Arms.

♊

Heart.

♌

Reins.

♎

Thighs.

♏

Legs.

♐

Neck.

♈

Breast.

♋

Bowels.

♍

Secrets.

♎

Knees.

♏



Feet ♓

AUTUMN SIGNS.

7. ♎ *Libra*, or Balance.
8. ♏ *Scorpio*, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ *Sagittarius*, or Archer.

WINTER SIGNS.

10. ♑ *Capricornus*, or Goat.
11. ♒ *Aquarius*, or Waterman.
12. ♓ *Pisces*, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

Almanac calculations by THOMAS TENNENT, San Francisco—given in Mean Time.

ECLIPSES IN 1868.

In the year 1868 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun :

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 22-23, invisible in California; visible in Central America, South America, Africa and Southern Europe.
- II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 17, invisible in California; visible in Eastern Africa, Southern Asia and Australia.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	January 6	Easter Sunday.....	April 12
Septuagesima Sunday....	Feb. 9	Ascension Day.....	May 21
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 26	Pentecost.....	May 31
St. Patrick.....	March 17	Michaelmas Day.....	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday.....	April 5	First Sunday in Advent...	Nov. 29
Good Friday.....	April 10	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

Vernal Equinox.....	March 20	Autumnal Equinox.....	Sept. 22
Summer Solstice.....	June 20	Winter Solstice.....	Dec. 21

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letters.....	E D	Solar Cycle.....	1
Epact.....	6	Roman Indiction.....	11
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.....	7	Julian Period.....	6581

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until July 16th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

Mars will be Evening Star until January 2d, then Morning Star until November 13th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be Evening Star until March 10th, then Morning Star until July 4th, then Evening Star the rest of the year.

Saturn will be Morning Star until February 24th, then Evening Star until November 29th, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1868.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.

First Quarter.....	2 7 52	Eve.
Full Moon.....	9 2 43	Eve.
Last Quarter.....	16 8 54	Morn.
New Moon.....	24 11 8	Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The Calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER SMALL.	H. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Wed		5 07 A.M.	4 17 P.M.	7 21	4 47	11 05
2	Thur	☾	5 52	5 28	7 21	4 47	morn.
3	Fri		6 36 L.*	6 54 s.	7 21	4 48	0 03
4	Sat	☿	7 09	7 59	7 21	4 49	1 03
5	S		7 53	9 19	7 21	4 50	2 05
6	Mon	♈	8 32	10 32	7 21	4 51	3 08
7	Tues		9 10	11 36	7 21	4 52	4 14
8	Wed	♉	9 48	A.M.	7 20	4 53	5 19
9	Thur		10 21	0 42	7 20	4 54	rises.
10	Fri	♊	11 11	1 21	7 20	4 55	6 38
11	Sat		0 06 P.M.	2 09	7 20	4 56	7 49
12	S	♋	1 01	2 54	7 20	4 57	8 59
13	Mon		2 04	3 35	7 20	4 58	10 07
14	Tues	♌	3 18	4 18	7 19	4 59	11 10
15	Wed		4 36	5 08	7 19	5 00	morn.
16	Thur		5 57 s.	6 00 L.	7 19	5 01	0 12
17	Fri	♍	7 12	6 39	7 19	5 02	1 13
18	Sat		8 25	7 22	7 19	5 03	2 10
19	S	♎	9 36	7 59	7 18	5 04	3 03
20	Mon		10 36	8 36	7 18	5 05	3 59
21	Tues	♏	11 33	9 10	7 18	5 06	4 51
22	Wed		A.M.	9 39	7 17	5 07	5 38
23	Thur		0 14	10 16	7 17	5 08	6 24
24	Fri	♐	0 50	11 02	7 16	5 09	sets.
25	Sat		1 23	11 49	7 15	5 10	6 12
26	S	♑	1 53	0 39 P.M.	7 15	5 11	7 07
27	Mon		2 19	1 29	7 14	5 12	8 04
28	Tues		2 44	2 20	7 13	5 13	8 59
29	Wed	☾	3 12	3 16	7 12	5 14	9 56
30	Thur		3 46 L.	4 04 s.	7 12	5 15	10 55
31	Fri	☿	4 37	5 27	7 11	5 16	11 53

*The letters "S" and "L," at intervals in the Table of High Water, refer to the changes from Large to Small High Water.

THE six degrees of crime are thus defined: He who steals a million is only a financier; who steals a half-million is only a defaulter; who steals a quarter of a million is a swindler; who steals a hundred thousand is a rogue; who steals fifty thousand is a knave; but he who steals a pair of boots or a loaf of bread is a scoundrel of the deep dye, and deserves to be lynched.

2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1868.

[29 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
First Quarter.....	1 10 6 Morn.
Full Moon.....	8 1 25 Morn.
Last Quarter.....	14 1 7 Morn.
New Moon.....	23 6 11 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Sat		5 19 A.M.	6 45 P.M.	7 10	5 17	morn.
2	S	II	6 02	8 02	7 09	5 19	0 54
3	Mon		6 47	9 13	7 08	5 20	1 56
4	Tues	☾	7 38	10 32	7 07	5 21	2 59
5	Wed		8 25	11 25	7 06	5 22	4 02
6	Thur	☾	9 17	A. M.	7 05	5 23	5 03
7	Fri		10 06	0 15	7 04	5 24	rises
8	Sat	☾	11 07	0 54	7 02	5 26	6 32
9	S		0 04 P.M.	1 41	7 01	5 27	7 42
10	Mon		1 01	2 18	7 00	5 28	8 52
11	Tues	☾	2 01	2 51	6 59	5 29	9 57
12	Wed		2 58 s.	3 25 L.	6 58	5 30	10 59
13	Thur	☾	4 15	4 12	6 57	5 31	11 59
14	Fri		5 34	4 57	6 56	5 32	morn.
15	Sat	☾	6 52	5 44	6 55	5 33	0 58
16	S		8 06	6 26	6 54	5 34	1 53
17	Mon		9 16	7 07	6 52	5 36	2 46
18	Tues	☾	10 23	7 50	6 51	5 37	3 35
19	Wed		11 11	8 29	6 50	5 38	4 21
20	Thur	☾	11 50	9 11	6 49	5 39	5 03
21	Fri		A. M.	9 52	6 48	5 40	5 42
22	Sat		0 23	10 49	6 47	5 41	6 19
23	S	☾	0 49	11 35	6 46	5 42	sets
24	Mon		1 18	0 28 P.M.	6 45	5 43	6 53
25	Tues	☾	1 41	1 17	6 43	5 44	7 51
26	Wed		2 04	2 08	6 41	5 45	8 48
27	Thur	☾	2 27 L.	2 45 s.	6 40	5 46	9 47
28	Fri		3 04	3 54	6 38	5 47	10 48
29	Sat		3 45	5 11	6 37	5 48	11 48

A LADY, whose kindness to animals amounts almost to a mania, was one day sadly annoyed by a bluebottle fly. Calling her maid, she bade her catch the fly, and without hurting it, put it out of the window. Seeing the girl hesitate to raise the sash, she inquired the cause. "Why, madam, it rains so very hard," answered the mischievous creature. "True," replied the mistress; "put the poor thing in the parlor room!"

COPY of an advertisement stuck up in the New Orleans Post-office: "Wanted—Money or business; d—n the odds.—BOB."

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1868.

[31 Days.]

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.

First Quarter.....	1	8 39 Eve.
Full Moon.....	8	0 12 Eve.
Last Quarter.....	15	7 19 Eve.
New Moon.....	23	10 49 Eve.
First Quarter.....	31	4 16 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	S	II	4 31 A.M.	6 31 P.M.	6 36	5 49	morn.
2	Mon		5 20	7 46	6 34	5 50	0 49
3	Tues	☾	6 13	9 07	6 33	5 51	1 50
4	Wed		7 08	10 08	6 32	5 52	2 49
5	Thur	☾	8 08	11 06	6 31	5 53	3 45
6	Fri		9 05	11 53	6 29	5 54	4 37
7	Sat	☾	9 57	A.M.	6 27	5 55	5 25
8	S		10 47	0 31	6 26	5 56	rises
9	Mon	☾	11 54	1 01	6 25	5 57	7 35
10	Tues		0 50 P.M.	1 44	6 23	5 58	8 41
11	Wed	☾	1 54 s.	2 14 L.	6 21	5 59	9 44
12	Thur		2 55	2 36	6 19	6 00	10 45
13	Fri		4 07	3 05	6 18	6 01	11 42
14	Sat	☾	5 28	3 41	6 17	6 02	morn.
15	S		6 42	4 28	6 15	6 03	0 38
16	Mon	☾	7 56	5 16	6 13	6 04	1 29
17	Tues		8 57	6 02	6 11	6 05	2 17
18	Wed		9 51	6 57	6 10	6 06	3 00
19	Thur	☾	10 35	7 53	6 08	6 07	3 42
20	Fri		11 11	8 47	6 07	6 08	4 19
21	Sat	☾	11 39	9 37	6 05	6 09	4 53
22	S		A.M.	10 25	6 04	6 10	5 27
23	Mon	☾	0 01	11 37	6 02	6 11	5 59
24	Tues		0 24	0 28 P.M.	6 01	6 12	sets
25	Wed		0 46 L.	1 04 s.	6 00	6 12	7 41
26	Thur	☾	1 17	2 07	5 58	6 13	8 41
27	Fri		1 39	3 05	5 56	6 14	9 43
28	Sat	II	2 05	4 05	5 55	6 15	10 45
29	S		2 44	5 10	5 53	6 16	11 45
30	Mon	☾	3 39	6 33	5 51	6 17	morn.
31	Tues		4 37	7 37	5 50	6 18	0 44

SPLIT TICKETS.—Many people may not be aware of the origin of the phrase "split tickets." The ancient Athenians used oyster-shells for ballots, and their tickets were invariably "split," even when "regular nominations" were followed.

A REVILER OF IRELAND.—Snobson thinks that there is no reason for Ireland's poverty. On the contrary, he says that the Green Isle should be one of the richest in the world, since her Capital is always Du

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Full Moon.....	6 11 7 Eve.
Last Quarter.....	14 2 25 Eve.
New Moon.....	22 0 10 Eve.
First Quarter.....	29 10 8 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Wed	♌	5 44 A.M.	8 42 P.M.	5 49	6 19	1 40
2	Thur		6 56	9 44	5 47	6 20	2 32
3	Fri	♍	8 03	10 37	5 46	6 21	3 19
4	Sat		9 02	11 16	5 44	6 22	4 02
5	S		9 58	11 48	5 43	6 23	4 41
6	Mon	♎	10 50	A. M.	5 42	6 24	rises
7	Tues		8.0 06 P.M.	0 14 L.	5 40	6 24	7 25
8	Wed	♏	1 02	0 48	5 39	6 25	8 27
9	Thur		2 00	1 12	5 38	6 26	9 27
10	Fri	♐	2 59	1 34	5 36	6 27	10 26
11	Sat		4 00	1 59	5 35	6 28	11 20
12	S	♑	5 14	2 34	5 33	6 29	morn.
13	Mon		6 20	3 20	5 32	6 30	0 10
14	Tues		7 19	4 20	5 30	6 31	0 57
15	Wed	♒	8 12	5 21	5 28	6 32	1 40
16	Thur		9 01	6 24	5 27	6 33	2 17
17	Fri	♓	9 42	7 27	5 26	6 34	2 52
18	Sat		10 16	8 28	5 24	6 34	3 26
19	S		10 44	9 26	5 23	6 35	3 59
20	Mon	♈	11 07	10 20	5 22	6 36	4 30
21	Tues		11 35 L.	11 11 s.	5 21	6 37	5 03
22	Wed	♉	11 58	11 53	5 20	6 38	sets
23	Thur		A. M.	0 48 P.M.	5 18	6 39	7 32
24	Fri	♊	0 19	2 19	5 16	6 40	8 36
25	Sat		0 45	3 11	5 15	6 41	9 38
26	S	♋	1 16	4 10	5 14	6 42	10 39
27	Mon		1 59	4 59	5 13	6 43	11 37
28	Tues		3 08	6 06	5 12	6 44	morn.
29	Wed	♌	4 23	7 11	5 11	6 45	0 30
30	Thur		5 37	8 11	5 09	6 45	1 18

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Allow me, from experience in my own and other cases, to recommend the use of the following receipt: 1 drachm of white wax, 1 do. of spermaceti, 2 ounces of oil of almonds, 2 drachms of essence of cantharides; essential oil to scent at pleasure. The whole be dissolved together in a gentle heat, and stirred and beaten until quite cold.

AN Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says: "Her of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full."

5th Month.]

MAY, 1868.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.

Full Moon..... 6 10 27 Morn.
 Last Quarter..... 14 9 5 Morn.
 New Moon..... 21 10 26 Eve.
 First Quarter..... 28 3 32 Eve.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Fri	♈	6 51 A.M.	9 05 P.M.	5 08	6 46	2 01
2	Sat		8 02	9 52	5 07	6 47	2 41
3	S	♈	9 05	10 29	5 06	6 48	3 18
4	Mon		10 03	10 59	5 05	6 49	3 54
5	Tues	♈	10 56 s.	11 38 L.	5 04	6 50	4 40
6	Wed		11 41	11 51	5 03	6 51	rises
7	Thur	♈	0 56 P.M.	A. M.	5 02	6 52	8 03
8	Fri		1 53	0 30	5 01	6 53	9 09
9	Sat		2 47	0 53	5 00	6 54	10 01
10	S	♈	3 44	1 21	4 59	6 55	11 01
11	Mon		4 40	1 50	4 58	6 56	11 35
12	Tues	♈	5 39	2 40	4 57	6 57	morn.
13	Wed		6 34	3 41	4 56	6 58	0 16
14	Thur		7 23	4 46	4 55	6 59	0 52
15	Fri	♈	8 07	5 49	4 55	6 59	1 26
16	Sat		8 46	6 53	4 54	7 00	1 58
17	S	♈	9 25	7 58	4 53	7 01	2 28
18	Mon		9 56	9 01	4 52	7 02	3 01
19	Tues		10 31 L.	10 00 s.	4 51	7 03	3 34
20	Wed	♈	10 54	10 49	4 51	7 03	4 09
21	Thur		11 14	11 44	4 50	7 04	4 48
22	Fri	♈	11 43	0 40 P.M.	4 49	7 05	sets
23	Sat		A. M.	1 43	4 49	7 05	8 29
24	S	♈	0 16	3 10	4 48	7 06	9 29
25	Mon		0 51	3 51	4 48	7 06	10 26
26	Tues	♈	1 44	4 42	4 47	7 07	11 17
27	Wed		2 57	5 45	4 46	7 08	morn.
28	Thur	♈	4 13	6 47	4 46	7 08	0 03
29	Fri		5 28	7 42	4 45	7 09	0 44
30	Sat	♈	6 41	8 31	4 44	7 10	1 22
31	S		7 52	9 16	4 44	7 10	1 57

A DOESTICKIAN writes from Cincinnati about hogs: "The only way to see the city is to wait until a military company turns out, and then get between the ranks. They always carry their muskets at a low trail to clear the streets of the porkers."

A POET asked a gentleman what he thought of his last production "An Ode to Sleep." The latter replied, "You have done so much justice to the subject, that it is impossible to read it without feelir its whole weight."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Full Moon.....	4 10 45 Eve.
Last Quarter.....	13 2 4 Morn.
New Moon.....	20 6 35 Morn.
First Quarter.....	26 9 41 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER SMALL.	H. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Mon	♌	8 55 A.M.	9 37 P.M.	4 44	7 11	2 30
2	Tues		10 02.	10 12	4 44	7 11	3 07
3	Wed		10 59	10 33	4 43	7 12	3 42
4	Thur	♈	11 54	10 54	4 43	7 43	rises
5	Fri		1 05 P.M.	11 39	4 43	7 13	7 54
6	Sat	♊	1 58	A. M.	4 43	7 14	8 45
7	S		2 41	0 04	4 43	7 15	9 31
8	Mon		3 20	0 41	4 42	7 16	10 13
9	Tues	♋	4 00	1 22	4 42	7 16	10 51
10	Wed		4 45	2 12	4 42	7 17	11 26
11	Thur	♌	5 34	3 11	4 42	7 17	11 58
12	Fri		6 17	4 20	4 42	7 17	morn.
13	Sat		6 58	5 27	4 42	7 18	0 31
14	S	♍	7 36	6 34	4 42	7 18	1 00
15	Mon		8 22 L.	7 40 s.	4 42	7 18	1 31
16	Tues	♎	8 59	8 40	4 42	7 19	2 05
17	Wed		9 28	9 49	4 43	7 19	2 41
18	Thur	♏	9 56	10 54	4 43	7 19	3 24
19	Fri		10 26	11 56	4 43	7 20	4 12
20	Sat	♐	11 01	0 52 P.M.	4 43	7 20	sets
21	S		11 48	1 55	4 43	7 20	8 14
22	Mon	♑	A. M.	2 48	4 43	7 20	9 09
23	Tues		0 38	3 26	4 44	7 20	9 59
24	Wed	♒	1 37	4 11	4 44	7 20	10 44
25	Thur		2 49	5 03	4 44	7 20	11 23
26	Fri	♓	4 08	5 58	4 44	7 21	11 59
27	Sat		5 24	6 48	4 45	7 21	morn.
28	S		6 37 s.	7 19 L.	4 45	7 21	0 35
29	Mon	♈	7 56	8 06	4 45	7 21	1 09
30	Tues		9 07	8 41	4 46	7 21	1 44

THERE is one redeeming trait about lazy people, and that is they are always good-natured. Show me a man who sleeps eight hours out of the twelve, and we will show you an individual who will not swear though a Presidio omnibus should stand for an hour on that "sore foot of his'n." The only folks who lose their tempers "and take on," are your smart, enterprising fellows, who deal in stocks and get up "corners" on treacle.

A COUNTRY paper advertises: "For sale—an excellent young horse. Would suit any timid lady or gentleman *with a long silver tail.*"

7th Month.]

JULY, 1868.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Full Moon.....	4 0 29 Eve.
Last Quarter.....	12 4 30 Eve.
New Moon.....	19 1 46 Eve.
First Quarter.....	26 6 41 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	II. WATER SMALL.	II. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Wed	↑	10 13 A.M.	9 13 P.M.	4 46	7 21	2 23
2	Thur		11 13	9 47	4 47	7 21	3 03
3	Fri	↗	0 05 P.M.	10 11	4 47	7 20	3 46
4	Sat		0 57	10 57	4 48	7 20	rises.
5	S		1 40	11 42	4 48	7 20	8 02
6	Mon	☞	2 13	A. M.	4 49	7 20	8 51
7	Tues		2 43	0 25	4 49	7 19	9 27
8	Wed	✕	3 12	1 09	4 50	7 19	10 10
9	Thur		3 43	1 53	4 50	7 19	10 32
10	Fri		4 22	2 53	4 51	7 18	11 01
11	Sat	☾	5 02	3 58	4 52	7 18	11 33
12	S		5 52 L.	5 06 s.	4 52	7 18	morn.
13	Mon	☿	6 30	6 10	4 53	7 17	0 04
14	Tues		7 09	7 20	4 54	7 17	0 33
15	Wed	☿	7 50	8 35	4 54	7 16	1 16
16	Thur	☿	8 33	9 50	4 55	7 16	2 00
17	Fri		9 11	10 59	4 56	7 15	2 51
18	Sat	☿	9 57	0 05 P.M.	4 57	7 15	3 49
19	S		10 46	0 57	4 57	7 14	5 54
20	Mon	☿	11 41	1 44	4 58	7 14	sets
21	Tues		A. M.	2 29	4 59	7 13	8 36
22	Wed	☿	0 36	2 50	5 00	7 13	9 19
23	Thur		1 36	3 26	5 00	7 12	9 58
24	Fri	☿	2 44	4 08	5 01	7 11	10 35
25	Sat		4 02 s.	5 16 L.	5 02	7 10	11 11
26	S	☿	5 11	5 53	5 03	7 09	11 47
27	Mon		6 27	6 37	5 04	7 08	morn.
28	Tues	↑	7 41	7 15	5 04	7 08	0 23
29	Wed		8 57	7 57	5 05	7 07	1 03
30	Thur	↗	10 07	8 41	5 06	7 06	1 45
31	Fri		11 06	9 12	5 07	7 05	2 31

"WELL, Jane, this is a queer world," said a *cara sposa* to his wife, at breakfast the other morning; "a sect of woman philosophers have just sprung up!" "Indeed!" said Jane, "and what do they hold?" "The strangest thing in the world," said he, "their tongues."

A DISTINGUISHED physician writes to a friend who is in delicate health: "Take to yourself a young, healthy, virtuous and amiable wife. It will do you more good in one winter than all the medicine and mineral water in America for twenty years."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Full Moon.....	3 3 42 Morn.
Last Quarter.....	11 4 18 Morn.
New Moon.....	17 9 3 Eve.
First Quarter.....	24 4 37 Eve.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER SMALL.	H. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
1	Sat		11 59 A.M.	9 59 P.M.	5 07	7 04	3 19
2	S	☾	0 39 P.M.	10 41	5 08	7 03	4 10
3	Mon		1 17	11 29	5 09	7 02	rises
4	Tues		1 41	A.M.	5 10	7 01	8 02
5	Wed	☾	2 07	0 07	5 11	7 00	8 35
6	Thur		2 31	0 53	5 12	6 59	9 05
7	Fri	☾	2 56	1 41	5 13	6 58	9 35
8	Sat		3 25	2 32	5 14	6 57	10 05
9	S		4 11 L.	3 29 s.	5 15	6 56	10 38
10	Mon	☾	4 53	4 39	5 16	6 55	11 14
11	Tues		5 35	5 43	5 17	6 53	11 53
12	Wed	☾	6 18	7 01	5 17	6 52	morn.
13	Thur		7 09	8 18	5 18	6 51	0 38
14	Fri	☾	8 00	9 35	5 19	6 50	1 32
15	Sat		8 52	10 54	5 19	6 49	2 32
16	S	☾	9 44	11 52	5 20	6 48	3 39
17	Mon		10 36	0 42 P.M.	5 21	6 47	4 51
18	Tues	☾	10 32	1 24	5 22	6 45	sets
19	Wed		A.M.	2 06	5 23	6 44	7 51
20	Thur	☾	0 27	2 17	5 24	6 43	8 20
21	Fri		1 24	2 48	5 25	6 41	9 07
22	Sat	☾	2 27 s.	3 09 L.	5 26	6 40	9 45
23	S		3 47	3 57	5 27	6 39	10 22
24	Mon	☾	5 07	4 41	5 28	6 37	11 02
25	Tues		6 29	5 29	5 29	6 36	11 43
26	Wed		7 45	6 19	5 30	6 35	morn.
27	Thur	☾	8 57	7 03	5 31	6 33	0 28
28	Fri		10 07	8 07	5 32	6 31	1 16
29	Sat	☾	10 57	8 59	5 33	6 29	2 06
30	S		11 42	9 52	5 34	6 28	2 59
31	Mon		0 11 P.M.	10 37	5 35	6 27	3 54

"Do you love me, Simon?" "Do I love you?—Ask the sun if it loves the flowers—ask a cold kitten if it loves a warm brick. Love you! show me the man who says I don't, and I'll cave his head in with a cistern-pole!" We clip the above from a forthcoming drama. Spirited, isn't it?

A PERSON who undertakes to raise himself by scandalizing others might as well sit down on a wheelbarrow and try to wheel himself.

9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1868.

[30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Full Moon.....	1 7 47 Eve.
Last Quarter.....	9 1 54 Eve.
New Moon.....	16 5 9 Morn.
First Quarter....	23 7 12 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The Calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER SMALL.	H. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Tues	☾	0 38 P.M.	11 24 P.M.	5 35	6 25	6 36
2	Wed		0 53	A. M.	5 36	6 24	7 09
3	Thur	☿	1 15	0 03	5 37	6 23	7 38
4	Fri		1 35	0 51	5 37	6 21	8 09
5	Sat		2 04 L.	1 39 s.	5 38	6 20	8 41
6	S	☿	2 28	2 22	5 39	6 19	9 14
7	Mon		2 59	3 18	5 39	6 17	9 52
8	Tues	☿	3 43	4 25	5 40	6 15	10 33
9	Wed		4 35	5 43	5 41	6 13	11 22
10	Thur	☿	5 26	7 01	5 42	6 12	morn.
11	Fri		6 33	8 20	5 43	6 11	0 18
12	Sat	☿	7 42	9 33	5 43	6 09	1 20
13	S		8 45	10 40	5 44	6 07	2 17
14	Mon	☿	9 43	11 33	5 45	6 06	3 38
15	Tues		10 37	0 17 P.M.	5 46	6 04	4 50
16	Wed	☿	11 34	0 51	5 47	6 02	sets.
17	Thur		A. M.	1 04	5 48	6 00	7 01
18	Fri	☿	0 31 s.	1 13 L.	5 49	5 59	7 38
19	Sat		1 34	1 44	5 50	5 58	8 16
20	S		2 35	2 09	5 51	5 56	8 56
21	Mon	☿	3 45	2 45	5 52	5 55	9 38
22	Tues		5 05	3 39	5 53	5 53	10 23
23	Wed	☿	6 23	4 29	5 54	5 52	11 11
24	Thur		7 39	5 39	5 55	5 51	morn.
25	Fri		8 42	6 44	5 55	5 49	0 01
26	Sat	☿	9 37	7 49	5 56	5 47	0 53
27	S		10 23	8 49	5 57	5 45	1 46
28	Mon	☿	11 00	9 46	5 58	5 44	2 41
29	Tues		11 27	10 37	5 59	5 43	3 36
30	Wed		11 50	11 26	5 59	5 41	4 32

THE following naive promise was offered as an irresistible temptation to a fair innamorata: "I like you," said the girl to her suitor, "but I can't leave home; I am a widow's only darling; no husband can ever equal my parent in kindness." "She is kind," replied the wooer, "but be my wife, we will all live together, and see if I don't *beat your mother!*"

WHY is a widower like a house in dilapidation?—Because he wants to be *repaired*.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon.....	D. H. M.	
Last Quarter.....	1 11 45	Morn.
New Moon.....	8 10 4	Eve.
First Quarter.....	15 2 51	Eve.
Full Moon.....	23 1 32	Morn.
Full Moon.....	31 2 55	Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER SMALL.	H. WATER LARGE.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Thur	☾	0 10 P.M.	A.M.	6 00	5 40	6 11
2	Fri		0 42 L.	0 14 s.	6 01	5 38	6 42
3	Sat	☾	1 02	0 28	6 02	5 36	7 16
4	S		1 23	1 20	6 03	5 34	7 52
5	Mon	☾	1 44	2 13	6 04	5 32	8 32
6	Tues		2 15	3 10	6 05	5 31	9 19
7	Wed		3 06	4 15	6 06	5 29	10 11
8	Thur	☾	4 12	5 32	6 07	5 28	11 09
9	Fri		5 09	7 06	6 08	5 26	morn.
10	Sat	☾	6 20	8 09	6 09	5 25	0 13
11	S		7 31	9 18	6 10	5 24	1 20
12	Mon	☾	8 36	10 19	6 11	5 22	2 29
13	Tues		9 35	11 10	6 12	5 21	3 39
14	Wed	☾	10 30	11 49	6 13	5 20	4 49
15	Thur		11 24	0 20 P.M.	6 14	5 19	5 58
16	Fri	☾	A. M.—S.	0 38 L.	6 15	5 18	sets
17	Sat		0 28	0 48	6 16	5 16	6 46
18	S	☾	1 25	0 59	6 17	5 14	7 29
19	Mon		2 27	1 27	6 18	5 13	8 13
20	Tues	☾	3 31	2 05	6 19	5 12	9 00
21	Wed		4.41	2 47	6 20	5 10	9 51
22	Thur		6 00	4 00	6 21	5 09	10 43
23	Fri	☾	7 06	5 08	6 22	5 08	11 38
24	Sat		8 02	6 14	6 23	5 03	morn.
25	S	☾	8 53	7 19	6 24	5 05	0 32
26	Mon		9 39	8 25	6 25	5 04	1 27
27	Tues		10 15	9 25	6 26	5 02	2 23
28	Wed	☾	10 44	10 20	6 27	5 01	3 19
29	Thur		11 08	11 12	6 28	5 00	4 16
30	Fri	☾	11 28 L.	11 46 s.	6 29	4 59	5 14
31	Sat		11 57	A.M.	6 30	4 53	rises

PRUSSIAN MAXIMS.—Delays are anything but dangerous. Never do to-day what can be done to-morrow. The kettle that's boiled to quickly boils over. The line of beauty is a corkscrew. Distance lends enchantment to the view—especially of a field of battle. Tho man who does not fight has his hands free to hold the coats of those who do—and run away with them if he chooses. If your neighbors' house on each side you is on fire, what matter?—it's all the easier for you to make the boiler. Anything for a life of peace and quietness.

11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1868.

[30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

D. H. M.

Last Quarter.....	7 5 37 Morn.
New Moon.....	14 2 46 Morn.
First Quarter.....	21 10 36 Eve.
Full Moon.....	29 4 50 Eve.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	S		0 03 P.M.	0 47 A.M.	6 30	4 58	6 22
2	Mon	II	0 26	1 29	6 32	4 56	7 11
3	Tues		0 55	2 26	6 33	4 55	8 07
4	Wed	☿	1 32	3 21	6 34	4 54	9 07
5	Thur		2 32	4 26	6 35	4 53	10 04
6	Fri	♊	3 46	5 32	6 36	4 52	11 11
7	Sat		5 03	6 44	6 37	4 51	morn.
8	S	♋	6 15	7 51	6 38	4 50	0 18
9	Mon		7 30	8 49	6 39	4 49	1 26
10	Tues	♌	8 39	9 44	6 40	4 48	2 33
11	Wed		9 37	10 29	6 41	4 47	3 39
12	Thur	♍	10 45 s.	11 01 L.	6 42	4 46	4 47
13	Fri		11 39	11 27	6 44	4 46	5 51
14	Sat	♎	A. M.	11 39	6 45	4 45	sets
15	S		0 39	11 49	6 46	4 44	6 03
16	Mon		1 38	0 12 P.M.	6 47	4 43	6 50
17	Tues	♏	2 34	0 40	6 48	4 42	7 30
18	Wed		3 31	1 31	6 49	4 41	8 32
19	Thur	♐	4 24	2 26	6 50	4 41	9 25
20	Fri		5 22	3 34	6 51	4 40	10 21
21	Sat		6 19	4 45	6 52	4 40	11 16
22	S	♑	7 09	5 55	6 53	4 40	morn.
23	Mon		7 52	7 02	6 54	4 40	0 12
24	Tues	♒	8 32	8 08	6 55	4 39	1 07
25	Wed		9 09	9 13	6 56	4 39	2 03
26	Thur		9 40 L.	9 58 s.	6 57	4 39	3 00
27	Fri	♓	10 15	11 05	6 58	4 38	3 59
28	Sat		10 39	A. M.	6 59	4 38	4 59
29	S	II	10 58	0 08	7 00	4 37	rises
30	Mon		11 11	0 58	7 01	4 37	5 57

THE web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud if our faults whipped them not; and our crimes would despair if they were not cherished by our virtues.

A MEDICAL man, advertising his "practice" for sale, winds up, after stating all its advantages, with the following additional recommendation: "N. B.—Not five miles distant from a large railway-station."

DEEDS are masculine, and words are feminine; letters are of the neuter gender.

12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1868.

[31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.
Last Quarter.....	6 1 24 Eve.
New Moon.....	13 5 23 Eve.
First Quarter.....	21 8 18 Eve.
Full Moon.....	29 5 38 Morn.

ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.

The calculations for this Calendar are made especially for the meridian of this State by THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument Maker, San Francisco.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Moon's Place.	H. WATER LARGE.	H. WATER SMALL.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
1	Tues	☾	11 42 A.M.	1 36 A.M.	7 02	4 37	6 53
2	Wed		0 25 P.M.	2 36	7 03	4 37	7 56
3	Thur	☾	1 17	3 25	7 04	4 37	9 02
4	Fri		2 23	4 15	7 05	4 37	10 10
5	Sat	☾	3 44	5 11	7 06	4 36	11 18
6	S		5 02	6 18	7 07	4 36	morn.
7	Mon	☾	6 17	7 16	7 08	4 36	0 24
8	Tues		7 32	8 07	7 09	4 36	1 31
9	Wed		8 50 s.	8 56 L.	7 10	4 36	2 46
10	Thur	☾	9 54	9 32	7 10	4 36	3 39
11	Fri		10 58	10 04	7 11	4 37	4 43
12	Sat	☾	11 55	10 32	7 12	4 37	5 45
13	S		A. M.	10 45	7 12	4 37	6 43
14	Mon	☾	0 46	10 52	7 13	4 37	sets
15	Tues		1 44	11 44	7 13	4 38	6 21
16	Wed		2 29	0 31 P.M.	7 14	4 38	7 15
17	Thur	☾	3 08	1 20	7 15	4 38	8 10
18	Fri		3 47	2 13	7 16	4 39	9 05
19	Sat	☾	4 29	3 15	7 17	4 39	10 01
20	S		5 15	4 25	7 18	4 39	10 56
21	Mon		5 59	5 35	7 18	4 40	11 52
22	Tues	☾	6 40	6 44	7 18	4 40	morn.
23	Wed		7 16 L.	7 34 s.	7 19	4 41	0 47
24	Thur	☾	8 02	8 52	7 19	4 41	1 44
25	Fri		8 37	10 03	7 19	4 42	2 41
26	Sat	☾	9 08	11 08	7 19	4 43	3 42
27	S		9 37	A. M.	7 20	4 43	4 44
28	Mon	☾	10 08	0 03	7 20	4 44	5 47
29	Tues		10 38	1 02	7 20	4 45	rises
30	Wed		11 25	1 38	7 20	4 46	6 45
31	Thur	☾	0 19 P.M.	2 23	7 21	4 47	7 56

A HUSBAND-IN-LAW.—A member of the bar says that some time ago a rough customer, or rather client, came into his office and began to state his case in rather an abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice; I'm a husband-in-law." "A what?" spoke out the learned counsel. "Husband-in-law, sir!" "I have never seen that defined among the domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is? Sir, you're no lawyer—you're an ignoramus! I'm a husband-in-law, but not in fact, sir; my wife's run off."

CHINESE VOCABULARY.

Below we give a vocabulary of those Chinese words most used in ordinary conversation or business matters. Any one desirous of making a beginning at learning the Celestial tongue, will find this list of infinite value. The words here given are of the Canton dialect, which is the language of nearly all the Chinamen in California. Our English letters cannot be made to represent all the Chinese sounds, and, therefore, any one intending to put the vocabulary into use, should get a Chinaman to pronounce all the words for him. The structure of the language is very simple; and a remarkable instance of this simplicity appears in the fact that with the numerals from one to ten—a hundred, and a thousand, any number can be expressed by combining them, as will appear by a little consideration of the structure of the numerals in the vocabulary. In the list showing the sounds of the Chinese words, “a” should be pronounced like “a” in far.

VOCABULARY.

one	yut	money	nan	child	tsi
two.....	yee	half dollar	poon-mun	boy.....	nam-tsi
three.....	sam	quarter dollar.....	tsin-pat	girl.....	nu tsi
four.....	say	bit.....	bit	face.....	meer
five.....	ung	a store.....	poo-tou	body.....	son
six.....	loke	a drug-store.....	yok-ts oy-po	head.....	tou-hok
seven.....	tschat	rice	mi	miner..	kwot kom jay
hundred.....	pok	cooked rice.....	pfan	farmer.....	noong foo
gold.....	kam	flour.....	meen fun	merchant.....	shung yan
silver.....	nan	bread.....	meen pow	book	shu
butcher-shop.....	tsoo-yok-po	meat.....	yoke	paper.....	chee
nine	cow	pork.....	chee-yoke	good.....	ho
ten	shap	beef.....	now-yoke	bad	hok
eleven.....	shap-yut	fowl.....	ki-yoke	warm	yit
twelve.....	shap-yee	soup.....	tong	cold.....	lang
twenty.....	yee-shap	salt	cem	far.....	yune
thirty.....	sham-shap	day	yut	near.....	kun
eight.....	pat	to-day.....	cum yut	blue.....	lahm
thousand.....	ts'heen	yesterday.....	tso-ee-yut	red	hung
a mine.....	cum san	week.....	li-pi	yellow.....	weng
a farm.....	kang-tin	sun.....	yut	old.....	lau
a silk store.....	oso ut-po	moon.....	yoot	young.....	yau
twenty-one.....	yee-shap-yut	noon.....	an-chou	long.....	cheong
one hundred.....	yut pok	morning.....	cheo-chou	short.....	tuen
two hundred.....	yee pok	man	yan	satin.....	ysou-toon
ten thousand.....	mahu	woman.....	nu-yan	silk.....	tsou
shawl.....	tsou cum	first-rate.....	ti-yat	when?.....	ke-e-sheet
boot.....	ti-hi	green.....	loke	how much?.....	ke tau?
hat	mo	black.....	hak	here.....	ne sho
trowsers.....	chung-foo	white.....	pak	there.....	ko shu
knife.....	to	much.....	tow	now.....	ka-ha
scissors.....	kaw tseen	more.....	tow kwaw	yes.....	hi
pipe.....	een tong	most.....	chee tow	no.....	'm hi
tobacco.....	een	little.....	seu	to come.....	lo ay
pepper	tsee-oo	wine.....	tsaa	to go.....	hues
oil.....	yow	brandy.....	pa lan te tsau	to eat.....	yak

fruit	kwo-a	tin-cup	yune po-ee	to drink.....	yam
spice.....	tem	tumbler.....	so-ee-po-ee	to live.	sang
fish	uee	bucket.	so-ee tung	stone.....	shek
beans	ton	bottle.	po lee tsum	marble	pak-shek
fire-wood	tsi	hatchet	chak	mortar.....	so-e-foo
stove.....	foo-loo	hammer.....	muk-choo	glass	po-lee
lumber.....	moke-chi	saw.....	cham	duck	ap
this week	nee-go-li-pi	ship.....	shuen	cat.....	ma-me-au
last week	tseen li-pi	iron.....	tate	rat.....	lo-oosh-oo
month.....	yoot	copper.....	tong	floor	fong-ti
year.....	neen	brass.....	hak-tate	lock.	so
evening	man	tinned iron...	yune	key.....	so-shee
night	muu hak	brick	la	bed.....	stong
daylight	yut kwong	horse.....	ma	fire	faw
darkness	hak	dog	cow	water	so-ee
arm.....	chong-shou	chicken	ki	mountain	san
hand.....	shou	cow.	naon	load.....	tam
eye	nan	house	oke	I.....	ngo
ear	ee	door	moon	you.....	ne
nose	pat	window	chong-mong	he.	kue
foot.....	keuh	table.....	chong-toy	she.....	kue
leg	chook	chair.....	yee-tong	we	ngo-tan
ink	mak	ocean	ti-yong	they	kue yan
pen	pat	land.	ngon	mine	ngo gau
sweet.....	teem	air	hee	yours	kue gau
sour.....	suen	dray.	ma-chay	to die.....	see
bitter.....	foo	wagon	ti chay	to have.....	yow
beautiful.....	lay-en	whose?.....	neko hi bin goi	to see.....	keen
ugly.	ch'chow	where?.....	bin chu	to fear..	tang

How do you say that in Chinese?.....tong wa tem kong?
 what do you call this?.....nee gau keu mee-a?
 thank you.....um qui
 how do you do?.....ho-ah?
 good bye.....tsang a
 good morning.....sting chu
 have you breakfasted?.....yak fan?
 have you lunched?.....yak an chou mo-a?

TRANSPOSITION OF FIGURES—THE FIGURE 9.—The numeral 9 has a certain peculiar property, a knowledge of which will be of importance to accountants and cash-keepers. It is this: When an error has arisen from any transpositions of figures, the difference between such transposed number of figures is uniformly a multiple of the numeral nine. For instance, suppose an error occurs in bringing out a trial balance or cash settlement of the amount in question, and that the sum short or over can be divided by 9 without any remainder, there is strong probability that the mistake has been made by transposing figures; at any rate, if such mistake takes place by reason of transposition, the sum in question will divide by nine without remainder. To illustrate this further: If 97 has been put down 79, the error will be 18, or twice 9 exactly; if 322 be set down 223, the error will be 99, or eleven times 9, and so on between any transposed numbers. This class of errors is very common.

A WRITER, in one of the Northern papers, on school discipline, says: "Without a liberal use of the rod it is impossible to make boys smart."

Military Division of the Pacific.

This Military Division includes the Departments of California and the Columbia. Headquarters, San Francisco. The troops serving in the Division consists of four regiments of Infantry—Ninth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-second; two regiments of Cavalry—First and Eighth; and one of Artillery—the Second. Besides this force there are several companies of Engineers, and the Ordnance Corps on duty in the Division.

Major-General Henry Wager Halleck, commanding.

Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, Adjutant-General.

Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Major-General M. D. L. Simpson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Colonel John McL. Taylor, Commissary.

Brevet Colonel Robert Murray, Medical Purveyor.

Major Roger Jones, Inspector-General.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert N. Scott, A.D.C.; Captain Murray Davis, A. D. C.; First Lieutenant Rene E. DeRuny, A. D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The Department of California includes California, Nevada, and Arizona Territory. Headquarters, San Francisco. The following shows the distribution of troops commanded by Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major J. P. Sherburne, Adjutant-General.

First Lieutenant J. H. Coster, 30th Infantry, A. D. C

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Townsend, 9th Infantry, Inspector-General, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Captain E. R. Platt, 2d Artillery, Judge Advocate, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kirkham, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

Captain J. T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster.

Captain S. A. Foster, Commissary Subsistence, U. S. A., Chief Commissary Subsistence, Brevet-Major, U. S. A.

Surgeon Charles McCormick, Medical Director, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

Surgeon Charles C. Keeney, Attending Surgeon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.

Colonel W. Seawell, Commissary of Musters and Superintendent of Recruiting Service, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

STATION.

Fort Point, S. F., Cal.....
 Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....
 Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.....
 San José Point, S. F., Cal.....
 Alcatraz Island, S. F., Cal.....
 Angel Island, S. F., Cal.....
 Drums Barracks, Cal.....
 Camp Wright, Cal.....
 Camp Independence, Cal.....
 Camp Gaston, Cal.....
 Camp Lincoln, Cal.....
 Camp Bidwell, Cal.....
 Fort Crook, Cal.....
 Camp McGarry, Nevada.....
 Camp McDermit, ".....
 Camp Winfield Scott, ".....
 Camp Halleck, ".....
 Camp Ruby, ".....
 Fort Churchill, ".....
 Fort Yuma, Cal.....
 Camp Cady, Cal.....
 Camp Rock Springs, Cal.....
 Camp Mojave, Arizona Terr.....
 Camp at Willow Grove ".....
 Camp El Dorado, ".....
 Camp Whipple, ".....
 Camp Lincoln, ".....
 Camp McPherson, ".....
 Camp McDowell, ".....
 Camp Lowell, ".....
 Camp Goodwin, ".....
 Camp Bowie, ".....
 Camp Grant, ".....
 Camp Wallen, ".....
 Camp at Tubac, ".....
 Camp Reno, ".....
 Sitka, District of Alaska*.....

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Captain S. M. Mansfield, Engineers, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A....
 Major J. McAllister, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.....
 Brevet Major J. C. Breckenridge, 1st Lieutenant 2d Artillery.....
 1st Lieut. J. A. Darling, 2d Artillery, Brevet Major, U. S. A.....
 1st Lieutenant Brevet Captain J. Fitzgerald, 2d Artillery.....
 Colonel J. H. King, 9th Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A....
 1st Lieutenant A. Morton, R. Q. M., 9th Infantry.....
 1st Lieutenant G. R. Griffith, 9th Infantry.....
 Captain J. D. Devin, 9th Inf., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A....
 1st Lieutenant J. H. Hardie, 9th Infantry.....
 Captain W. E. Appleton, 9th Infantry.....
 Captain R. H. Chapin, 8th Cavalry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.....
 2d Lieutenant T. W. Gibson, 8th Cavalry.....
 Captain J. A. Hall, 1st Cavalry.....
 Captain J. P. Baker, 1st Cavalry, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. A....
 2d Lieutenant J. Lafferty, 8th Cavalry.....
 Captain S. P. Smith, 8th Cavalry.....
 2d Lieutenant J. F. Trout, 9th Infantry.....
 Captain F. Mears, 9th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.....
 Colonel C. S. Lovell, 14th Inf., Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A....
 1st Lieutenant M. Eyre, 14th Infantry.....
 2d Lieutenant J. Drum, 14th Infantry.....
 Major W. R. Price, 8th Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Col., U. S. A....
 1st Lieutenant L. H. Robinson, 14th Infantry.....
 Colonel J. I. Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A....
 Captain J. S. Wharton, 14th Infantry.....
 Captain J. W. Weir, 14th Infantry.....
 Captain G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, U. S. A....
 Colonel T. L. Crittenden, 32d Infantry, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A....
 Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. Collins, 32d Infantry.....
 1st Lieutenant E. Pollock, 32d Infantry.....
 Captain G. Ilges, 14th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Col., U. S. A....
 Captain W. H. Brown, 32d Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.....
 Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Col. J. R. Dunkelberger 1st Cav.....
 Captain W. H. Mills, 32d Infantry, Brevet Major, U. S. A.....
 Colonel J. C. Davis, 22d Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A....

TROOPS.

Co. D, Battalion Engineers.
 Ordnance, U. S. A.....
 Co's B, G, K, 2d Artillery.
 Headquarters 9th Inf and Recruits.
 Detachment Co. K, 14th Infantry.
 Co. A, 9th Infantry.
 Co's B, 9th Infantry, and D, 1st Cav.
 Co's E, K, 9th Infantry.
 Co G, 9th Infantry.
 Co's C, 9th Infantry, G, 8th Cavalry.
 Detachment from Camp Bidwell.
 Co. B, 1st Cavalry.
 Co's L, 1st Cavalry. M, 8th Cavalry.
 Co. A, 8th Cavalry.
 Co. H, 8th Cavalry.
 Co. I, 9th Infantry.
 Co. H, 9th Infantry.
 Headquarters and Co. A, 14th Inf.
 Co. K, 14th Infantry.
 Detachment from Camp Cady.
 Co's K, L, 8th Cavalry, D, 9th Inf.
 Co. E, 14th Infantry.
 Detachment Co. D, 9th Infantry.
 Headquarters and Co's B, I, 8th Cavalry.
 Co's C, G, 14th Infantry.
 Co's H, I, 14th Infantry.
 Co's D, 14th Inf., E, 1st Cav., and
 Indian Scouts.
 Headquarters and Co. C, 32d Infantry.
 Co's D, F, H, 32d Infantry.
 Co. G, 32d Infantry.
 Co's B, 14th Infantry.
 Co's E, 32d Infantry, B, I, 32d Inf.
 Co's K, 3d Infantry, C, K, 1st Cav.
 Co's F, 14th Infantry, A, 32d Inf.
 Co's H, 2d Artillery, F, 9th Infantry.

* It is understood that four additional Companies will be sent to the District of Alaska next spring.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Department of the Columbia includes Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho Territory. Headquarters, Portland, Oregon. Major-General L. Rosseau, commanding.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Richard P. Strong, 1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry, A.D.C., Acting A.A.G.

George Williams, Brevet Major U. S. A., A. D. C.

A. R. Eddy, Major, Quartermaster, Brevet Colonel U.S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Henry C. Hodges, Major, Quartermaster, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel
U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

J. T. Ghiselin, Brevet Colonel, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

Marcus A. Reno, Brevet Col. U. S. A., Capt. 1st Cav., Acting A. I. G.

J. T. Haskell, Captain 23d Infantry, Chief C. S.

L. S. Babbitt, Captain Ordnance, Chief Orderly Officer.

Simeon Francis, Paymaster U. S. A., Senior Paymaster.

Wm. H. Johnston, Paymaster U. S. A.

J. R. Mears, Paymaster, U. S. A.

STATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	TROOPS.
Fort Colville, W. T.....	Captain G. L. Browning	23d U. S. Infantry, Co. G.
Fort Lapwai, I. T.....	Captain C. H. Lester.....	8th Cavalry, Co. E.
Fort Vancouver, W. T...	Brevet Captain John McGilvray.	2d Artillery, Co. F.
	Brevet Major J. G. Trimble,	1st Cavalry. Headqrs.,
	Reg. Com'y, in charge.....	Band and Post Band.
Vancouver Arsnl., W. T.	Captain L. S. Babbitt.....	Det. Ordnance Corps.
Fort Steilacoom, W. T...	Captain C. H. Peirce.....	2d Artillery, Co. E.
Camp Steele, S. Juan I.	Major H. A. Allen.....	" Co. I.
Camp Watson, Oregon...	Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Eugene M.	
	Baker.....	1st Cavalry, Co. L.
Camp Logan, Oregon....	Captain Dudley Seward.....	8th Cavalry, Co. F.
Fort Boisee, I. T.....	Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Wash'n L. Elliott,	DISTRICT OF Owyhee—23d
	Lieut.-Col. 1st U. S. Cav.....	Infantry.
Camp Lyon, I. T. (Ruby		
City, P. O.).....	Brevet Major James C. Hunt....	1st Cavalry, Co. M.
Camp Three Forks, Owy-		
hee, I. T. (Ruby City,		
P. O.).....	Bvt. Lt.-Col. John J. Coppinger.	23d Infantry, Co. A.
" " " " " "	Bvt. Lt.-Col. Geo. K. Brady.....	" Co. E.
Camp C. F. Smith, Ogn.	Bvt. Major J. H. Walker.....	" Co. C.
Camp Warner, Oregon...	Bvt. Major-Gen. George Crook,	
	Lieut.-Col. 23d U. S. Inf.....	DISTRICT OF THE LAKES.
Fort Klamath, Oregon...	Captain Thomas McGregor.....	1st Cavalry, Co. A.
Camp Harney, Oregon...	Brevet Major David Perry.....	" Co. F.
Fort Stevens, Oregon...	Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. Tilbalk,	
	Major 2d Artillery.....	DISTRICT OF ASTORIA.
C. Disappointment, W. T.	Lieutenant R. G. Howell.....	2d Artillery, Co. L.

Naval.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Rear Admiral.....	Thos. T. Craven, Commandant.
Captain and Executive Officer.....	Edward Middleton.
Commander.....	Thomas G. Phelps.
Commander and Equipment Officer.....	John H. Russell.
Surgeon.....	John M. Browne.
Paymaster.....	William G. Marcy.
Assistant Surgeon.....	Wm. M. Nickerson.
Chief Engineer.....	Montgomery Fletcher.
Naval Constructor.....	Melville Gimmons.
Chaplain.....	Rev. John D. Beugless.
Boatswain.....	Michael Hickey.
Gunners.....	E. A. McDonald, John Q. Adams.
Acting First Engineer.....	M. L. Tornbohm.
Acting Master.....	George C. Ryckman.
Commander (Ordnance Department).....	S. A. Franklin.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Receiver and Inspector.....	Charles A. Morse.
Constructing Engineer.....	John D. Hoffmann.
Assistant Constructing Engineer.....	Robert H. Moore.
Superintendent Dry Dock.....	W. C. Root.

MARINE BARRACKS.

Captain Commanding.....	J. H. Grimes.
First Lieutenant.....	F. T. Peet, Jr.
Second Lieutenant.....	A. S. Taylor.

NAVAL PAYMASTER.

E. C. Doran, in charge of former Navy Agency. Office in San Francisco.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

The cruising-ground of this squadron embraces the Pacific Coast of North America and the Sandwich Islands. Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Commander-in-Chief. Headquarters, San Francisco. The following named vessels compose the squadron:

Names.	Motive Power.	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Commander.
Pensacola.....	Screw....	2,158....	21....	Captain Paul Shirley.
Vanderbilt.....	Paddle-W..	3,360....	15....	In ordinary.
Saranac.....	"	1,446....	13....	Captain J. M. Fraley.
Suwanee.....	"	1,030....	12....	Com. Richard Laws.
Mohango.....	"	1,030....	10....	Repairing, Mare I. Navy Y.
Saginaw.....	"	435....	4....	Com. J. G. Mitchell.
Lackawana.....	Screw....	1,533....	9....	Com. William Reynolds.

Names.	Motive Power.	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Commander.
Mohican.....	Screw.....	994....	8....	Com. Edward Simpson.
Ossipee.....	"	1,240....	6....	Captain Geo. F. Emmons.
Resaca.....	"	900....	8....	Com. J. M. Bradford.
Jamestown....	Sail.....	985....	21....	Lt.-Com. J. C. McDougall.
Independence..	"	2,257....	40....	Receiving Ship, San Francisco, Capt. W. A. Parker.
St. Mary's.....	"	985....	22....	In ordinary.
Cyane.....	"	972....	18....	Storeship, Panama, Com. John Waters.
Monadnock....	Ironclad...	1,564....	4....	In ordinary.
Comanche.	"	844....	2....	In ordinary.

SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON

Embraces the Pacific Coast from Panama to Cape Horn, and includes within its limits Australia. Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding. Headquarters, Callao.

The following named vessels compose the squadron :

Names.	Motive Power.	Tonnage.	No. Guns.	Commander.
Powhattan.....	Paddle-W..	2,415....	22....	Captain D. B. Ridgely.
Wateree.....	"	974....	10....	Com. F. K. Murray.
Tuscarora.....	Screw.....	997....	10....	Com. F. Stanley.
Dacotah.....	"	996....	7....	
Nyuck.....	"	593....	8....	Com. L. H. Newman.
Farralones.....	Steamship.	382....	6....	Acting Master N. Prevost.
Fredonia.....	"	400....	4....	Com. T. M. Brasher.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Each of the three Collection Districts on the coast has a revenue cutter attached to it. The *Wyanda* (steam), Captain J. M. Selden, is stationed at San Francisco; the *Lincoln* (steam), Captain I. W. White, in Puget Sound; and the *Joe Lane* (sail), Captain C. M. Scammon, in the Oregon District. The *Reliance* (sail), Captain Henriquez, is en route from the Atlantic, for service on the Southern coast.

The *Shubrick* (steam,) acts as lighthouse tender in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.

In addition to the Revenue and Lighthouse Service, the Treasury Department controls the Marine Hospital. The establishment on Rincon Hill is admirably conducted under Doctor Tucker. Some improvements are contemplated, in the way of grading and improving the grounds. A large number of mariners receive medical treatment and comfortable support in the institution.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses—the names of Democrats in *italics*.

SENATE.

BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio.....President.
JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania.....Secretary.

MAINE.	Term Ex.	OHIO.	Term Ex.
Lott M. Morrill.....	1869	Benjamin F. Wade.....	1869
William Pitt Fessenden	1871	John Sherman.....	1873
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		INDIANA.	
Aaron H. Cragin... ..	1871	<i>Thomas A. Hendricks</i>	1869
James W. Patterson.....	1873	Oliver P. Morton.....	1873
VERMONT.		ILLINOIS.	
George F. Edmunds.....	1869	Richard Yates.....	1871
Justin S. Morrill.....	1873	Lyman Trumbull.....	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
Charles Sumner.....	1869	Zach. Chandler.....	1869
Henry Wilson.....	1871	Jacob M. Howard.....	1871
RHODE ISLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
William Sprague.....	1869	<i>James R. Doolittle</i>	1869
Henry B. Anthony.....	1871	Timothy O. Howe.....	1873
CONNECTICUT.		MINNESOTA.	
<i>James Dixon</i>	1869	Alexander Ramsay.....	1869
Orris S. Ferry	1873	<i>Daniel S. Norton</i>	1871
NEW YORK.		IOWA.	
Edwin D. Morgan.....	1869	James W. Grimes.....	1871
Roscoe Conkling.....	1873	James Harlan.....	1873
NEW JERSEY.		MISSOURI.	
F. T. Frelinghuysen.....	1868	John B. Henderson.....	1869
Alexander G. Cattell.....	1871	Charles D. Drake.....	1873
PENNSYLVANIA.		KANSAS.	
<i>Charles R. Buckalew</i>	1869	Edmund G. Ross.....	1871
Simon Cameron.....	1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873
DELAWARE.		NEBRASKA.	
<i>James A. Bayard</i>	1869	Thomas W. Tipton.....	1869
<i>Willard Saulsbury</i>	1871	John M. Thayer.....	1871
MARYLAND.		NEVADA.	
<i>Reverdy Johnson</i>	1869	William M. Stewart.....	1869
<i>Philip F. Thomas*</i>	1873	James W. Nye.....	1873
WEST VIRGINIA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Peter G. Van Winkle.....	1869	John Conness.....	1869
Waitman T. Willey	1871	Cornelius Cole.	1873
KENTUCKY.		OREGON.	
<i>James Guthrie</i>	1871	George H. Williams.....	1871
<i>Garret Davis</i>	1873	Henry W. Corbett.....	1873
TENNESSEE.		*COLORADO.	
<i>David T. Patterson</i>	1869	John Evans	
Joseph S. Fowler.....	1871	Jerome B. Chaffee.....	

*Not admitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.....Speaker.
 EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania.....Clerk.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch.
2. Sidney Perham.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. Frederick A. Pike.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Jacob H. Ela.
2. Aaron F. Stevens.
3. Jacob Benton.

VERMONT.

1. Frederick E. Woodbridge.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. Worthington U. Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thomas D. Eliot.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benjamin F. Butler.
6. Nathaniel P. Banks.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. John D. Baldwin.
9. William B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

CONNECTICUT.

1. *Richard D. Hubbard.*
2. *Julius Hotchkiss.*
3. H. H. Starkweather.
4. *W. H. Barnum.*

NEW YORK.

1. *Stephen Taber.*
2. *Demas Barnes.*
3. *William E. Robinson.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. *Thomas E. Stewart.*
7. *John W. Chanler.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. William H. Robertson.
11. Charles H. Van Wyck.
12. John H. Ketcham.

13. Thomas Cornell.
14. *John V. L. Pruyn.*
15. John A. Griswold.
16. Orange Ferris.
17. Calvin T. Hulburt.
18. James M. Marvin.
19. William C. Fields.
20. Addison H. Laffin.
21. Alex. H. Bailey.
22. John C. Churchill.
23. Dennis McCarthy.
24. Theodore M. Pomeroy.
25. William H. Kelsey.
26. William S. Lincoln.
27. Hamilton Ward.
28. Lewis Selye.
29. Burt Van Horn.
30. *James M. Humphrey.*
31. Henry Van Aernam.

NEW JERSEY.

1. William Moore.
2. *Charles Haight.*
3. *Charles Sitgreaves.*
4. John Hill.
5. George A. Halsey.

PENNSYLVANIA

1. *Samuel J. Randall*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Caleb N. Taylor.
6. *Benjamin M. Boyer.*
7. John M. Broomall.
8. *J. Lawrence Getz.*
9. Thaddeus Stevens.
10. Henry L. Cake.
11. *D. M. Van Auken.*
12. *George M. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. George F. Miller.
15. *Adam J. Glossbrenner.*
16. William H. Koontz.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. Stephen F. Wilson.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. Darwin A. Finney.

21. John Covode.
22. James K. Moorhead.
23. Thomas Williams.
24. George V. Lawrence.

DELAWARE.

1. *John A. Nicholson.*

MARYLAND

1. *Hiram McCulloch.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. *Charles E. Phelps.*
4. Francis Thomas,
5. *Frederick Stone.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Chester D. Hubbard.
2. Benjamin M. Kitchen.
3. Daniel Polsley.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Lawrence S. Trimble.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Jacob S. S. Golladay.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Asa P. Grover.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. *John D. Young.*

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.
3. William B. Stokes.
4. James Mullins.
5. John Trimble.
6. Samuel M. Arnell.
7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. David A. Nunn.

OHIO.

1. Benjamin Eggleston.
2. Samuel F. Cary.
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.
5. *William Mungen.*
6. Reader W. Clarke.
7. Samuel Shellabarger.
8. Cornelius S. Hamilton.
9. Ralph P. Buckland.
10. James M. Ashley.
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *Philip Van Trump.*
13. *George W. Morgan.*
14. Martin Welker.

15. Tobias A. Plants.
16. John A. Bingham.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley.
18. Rufus P. Spalding.
19. James A. Garfield.

INDIANA.

1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. Morton C. Hunter.
4. *William S. Holman.*
5. George W. Julian.
6. John Coburn.
7. Henry D. Washburne.
8. Godlove S. Orth.
9. Schuyler Colfax.
10. William Williams.
11. John P. C. Shanks.

ILLINOIS.

- At Large—John A. Logan,
1. Norman B. Judd.
 2. John F. Farnsworth.
 3. Elihu B. Washburne.
 4. Abner C. Harding.
 5. Ebon C. Ingersoll.
 6. Burton C. Cook.
 7. Henry P. H. Bromwell.
 8. Shelby M. Cullom.
 9. *Lewis W. Ross.*
 10. *Albert G. Burr.*
 11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
 12. Jehu Baker.
 13. Green B. Raum.

MICHIGAN.

1. Fernando C. Beaman.
2. Charles Upson.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. Rowland E. Trowbridge.
6. John F. Driggs.

WISCONSIN.

1. Halbert E. Paine.
2. Benjamin F. Hopkins.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Charles A. Eldridge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. Cad. C. Washburne.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.

IOWA.

1. James F. Wilson.
2. Hiram Price.
3. William B. Allison.
4. William Loughridge.
5. Grenville M. Dodge.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard.

MISSOURI.

1. William A. Pile.
2. Carman A. Newcomb.
3. *Vacancy.*
4. Joseph J. Gravelly.
5. Joseph W. McClurg.
6. Robert T. Van Horn.
7. Benjamin F. Loan.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. George W. Anderson.

KANSAS.

1. Sydney Clarke.

NEBRASKA.

1. John Taffe.

CALIFORNIA.

1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. William Higby.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

NEVADA.

1. Delos R. Ashley.

OREGON.

1. Rufus Mallory.

*COLORADO.

1. George M. Chilcott.

DELEGATES

ARIZONA.

Coles Bashford.

DAKOTA.

Walter A. Burleigh.

IDAHO.

E. D. Holbrook.

MONTANA.

James M. Cavanaugh.

NEW MEXICO.

Charles P. Clever. (Doubtful.)

UTAH.

William H. Hooper.

WASHINGTON.

Alvin Flanders.

*WYOMING.

James S. Casement.

RECAPITULATION—SENATE.

Republicans.....42 | Opposition.....12

HOUSE.

Republicans.....144 | Opposition.....49

*Not Admitted.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JOHNSON.....PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.....Secretary of State.

HUGH McCULLOCH.....Secretary of the Treasury.

U. S. GRANT.....Secretary of War,

And General of the Armies of the United States *ad interim.*

GIDEON WELLES.....Secretary of the Navy.

O. H. BROWNING.....Secretary of the Interior.

A. M. RANDALL.....Postmaster-General.

HENRY STANBERRY.....Attorney-General.

Supreme Court of the United States.

SALMON P. CHASE.....Chief Justice.

Associate Justices—Nathan Clifford, Samuel Nelson, Robert C. Grier, James M. Wayne, David Davis, Noah H. Swayne, Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field.

STATE OFFICERS,

From the organization of the State government, December 1849, to
December 1867:

GOVERNORS.

Peter H. Burnett *	from Dec. 1849 to Jan. 1851.
John McDougall.	from Jan. 1851 to Jan. 1852.
John Bigler.	from Jan. 1852 to Jan. 1856.
James Neely Johnson.	from Jan. 1856 to Jan. 1858.
John B. Weller	from Jan. 1858 to Jan. 1860.
Milton S. Latham †.	from Jan. 1860
John G. Downey.	from Jan. 1860 to Jan. 1862.
Leland Stanford.	from Jan. 1862 to Jan. 1864.
F. F. Low.	from Jan. 1864 to Dec. 1867.
H. H. Haight.	from Dec. 1867

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

John McDougall ‡.	from Nov. 1849 to May 1850.
Samuel Purdy.	from Jan. 1852 to Jan. 1856.
R. M. Anderson.	from Jan. 1856 to Jan. 1858.
Joseph Walkup.	from Jan. 1858 to Jan. 1860.
John G. Downey §.	from Jan. 1860
J. F. Chellis.	from Jan. 1862 to Jan. 1864.
T. W. Machin.	from Jan. 1864 to Dec. 1867.
William Holden.	from Dec. 1867

* Resigned.

† Elected to U. S. Senate.

‡ Became Governor by resignation of Gov. Burnett.

§ Became Governor by resignation of Gov. Latham, who was elected to the U. S. Senate.

Congressional Representation of California.**UNITED STATES SENATE.**

The following shows the names of Senators who represented California in Congress since its admission into the Union:

William M. Gwin.	term expired.	1855.
John C. Fremont.	term expired.	1851.
John B. Weller.	term expired.	1857.
William M. Gwin.	term expired.	1861.
David C. Broderick *	term expired.	—
Milton S. Latham.	term expired.	1863.
James A. McDougall *	term expired.	1867.
John Conness.	term will expire.	1869.
Cornelius Cole.	term will expire.	1873.

* Deceased.

NOTE.—John B. Weller was elected in 1851 to fill vacancy created by the expiration of term of John C. Fremont. A vacancy continued for two years, at the expiration of Senator Gwin's first term, owing to the Legislature failing to elect a successor, which was filled by his re-election in 1857, with David C. Broderick—the latter for the long, and Mr. Gwin for the short term. Mr. Broderick fell in a duel with Judge Terry, and Mr. Latham, who had just been elected Governor, was chosen U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term. The present representatives of California in the Senate are Messrs. Conness and Cole.

Members of House of Representatives

From organization of State Government to the present time.

George W. Wright.....	elected Nov. 1849.
Edward Gilbert.....	" " "
E. C. Marshall.....	elected Sept. 1851.
James W. McCorkle.....	" " "
Milton S. Latham.....	elected Sept. 1853.
James A. McDougall.....	" " "
James W. Denver.....	elected Sept. 1855.
Phillip T. Herbert.....	" " "
Joseph C. McKibbin.....	elected Sept. 1857.
Charles L. Scott.....	" " "
Joseph C. Burch.....	elected Sept. 1859.
Joseph C. McKibbin.....	" " "
Timothy G. Phelps.....	elected Nov. 1861.
Aaron A. Sargent.....	" " "
Frederick F. Low.....	" " "
Thomas B. Shannon.....	elected Nov. 1863.
William Higby.....	" " "
Cornelius Cole.....	" " "
D. C. McRuer.....	elected Nov. 1865.
William Higby.....	" " "
Frederick F. Low.....	" " "
Samuel B. Axtell.....	elected Nov. 1867.
James A. Johnson.....	" " "
William Higby.....	" " "

STATE GOVERNMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

HENRY H. HAIGHT, Governor.....	Salary, \$7,000
WILLIAM HOLDEN, Lieutenant-Governor.....	" 4,000
H. L. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.....	" 4,000
ROBERT WATT, Controller.....	" 4,000
ANTONIO F. CORONEL, Treasurer.....	" 4,000
JOHN W. BOST, Surveyor-General.....	" 3,000
JO HAMILTON, Attorney-General.....	" 4,000
DAN. W. GELWICKS, State Printer.....	" Fees.
O. P. FITZGERALD, Sup't of Public Instruction.....	" 3,000

The present incumbents went into office December, 1867, and will hold office four years.

Supreme Court.

LORENZO SAWYER..... Chief Justice.

Associate Justices—Augustus L. Rhodes, Oscar L. Shafter, Silas W. Sanderson, Royal T. Sprague.

Clerk—George Seckel. *Deputy Clerk*—William G. Wood.

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected for ten years. One member goes out every two years. The term of Chief Justice Sanderson ends January 1st, 1870. Salary, \$6,000.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS,

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR		SECRETARY OF STATE.			STATE TREASURER	
	Gorham (U).....	Haight (D).....	Fay (R).....	Jones (U).....	Holden (D).....	Parks (U).....	Nichols (D).....	Nickerson (R).....	Pacheco (U).....	Coronel (D).....
Alpine.....	149	106	22	176	105	163	106	12	17	104
Amador.....	1076	1358	29	1147	1345	1103	1346	24	1151	1314
Alameda.....	1266	1092	25	1355	1047	1322	1047	10	1373	1028
Butte.....	882	1148	118	1055	1117	926	1122	94	1078	1117
Calaveras.....	1250	1380	31	1344	1130	1316	1337	9	1357	1326
Colusa.....	197	544	31	255	530	218	534	17	258	523
Contra Costa.....	719	599	21	767	579	764	575	8	784	551
Del Norte.....	150	178	2	153	177	150	176	1	154	176
El Dorado.....	1579	1835	123	1746	1814	1629	1814	95	1757	1899
Fresno.....	47	325	.....	52	324	42	324	9	53	321
Humboldt.....	657	393	11	690	376	688	372	2	694	441
Inyo.....	95	105	2	101	104	99	104	2	101	104
Kern.....	164	385	.....	175	379	171	380	.....	173	376
Klamath.....	136	215	5	143	213	133	212	5	145	212
Lake.....	221	508	6	234	507	235	501	2	241	504
Lassen.....	162	103	13	180	103	166	102	10	183	102
Los Angeles.....	727	989	6	736	937	731	986	.....	746	927
Marin.....	515	344	6	541	319	540	314	1	559	311
Mariposa.....	599	835	12	650	805	640	803	4	66	793
Mendocino.....	512	898	6	513	901	531	885	3	542	879
Merced.....	52	255	1	55	252	54	253	.....	56	252
Mono.....	117	101	9	141	94	128	93	4	140	93
Monterey.....	414	544	4	432	529	432	529	.....	443	527
Napa.....	655	750	25	733	720	694	723	7	740	725
Nevada.....	2176	2283	124	2410	2213	2239	2218	127	2433	2196
Placer.....	1672	1590	132	1910	1533	1775	1533	88	1923	1511
Plumas.....	781	708	24	830	699	796	707	4	839	699
Sacramento.....	1677	2141	470	2341	1981	1571	2047	571	2122	1910
San Bernardino.....	234	426	.....	241	422	240	422	.....	243	419
San Diego.....	82	179	.....	83	178	84	177	.....	83	170
San Francisco.....	6363	10571	360	7295	10177	6619	10202	488	7392	10203
San Joaquin.....	1668	1592	15	1729	1555	1727	1553	5	1735	1544
San Luis Obispo.....	242	177	8	251	175	249	175	.....	289	146
San Mateo.....	427	355	3	452	343	444	347	.....	451	314
Santa Barbara.....	309	301	.....	310	300	313	301	.....	334	280
Santa Clara.....	1839	2031	8	1891	1998	1878	2001	6	1904	1990
Santa Cruz.....	868	703	.....	945	618	919	647	17	957	637
Shasta.....	541	512	48	592	508	556	501	44	614	500
Sierra.....	955	698	97	1108	631	1027	661	65	1132	654
Siskiyou.....	744	955	34	821	962	777	962	29	832	959
Solano.....	1155	1228	30	1266	1173	1238	1172	11	1283	1158
Sonoma.....	1625	2565	11	1699	2525	1676	2528	12	1710	2519
Stanislaus.....	219	451	3	226	448	223	449	.....	224	450
Sutter.....	555	660	23	612	646	501	651	29	620	642
Tehama.....	326	373	3	344	366	337	368	2	346	376
Trinity.....	509	444	11	531	417	536	419	7	560	414
Tulare.....	255	618	3	249	618	251	620	.....	253	611
Tuolumne.....	1068	1350	16	1124	1321	1097	1318	17	1131	1315
Yolo.....	573	796	101	712	784	590	783	114	713	782
Yuba.....	1155	1178	56	1238	1158	1131	1165	64	125	1154
Total.....	40359	49905	2088	44584	48269	41663	48573	2019	45243	48147

AT ELECTION HELD SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

STATE CONTROLLER.			ATTORNEY GENERAL.		SURVEYOR GENERAL.		CLERK SUP COURT.		HARBOR COMMISS'N'R		STATE PRINTER.		
Howell (U).....	Walt (D)	Jones (R).....	McCullough U	Hamilton (D)...	Reed (U)	Post (D).....	Waite (U).....	Seckel (D).....	Clayton (U).....	Cutter (D).....	McCarthy (U)...	Gelwicks (D)...	Jefferts (R).....
164	103	15	178	104	180	103	177	105	186	97	158	107	17
1112	1346	24	1150	1347	1153	1344	1152	1347	1151	1346	1096	1251	41
1336	1043	11	1362	1039	1365	1036	1255	1039	1-91	1010	1274	1057	31
959	1111	85	1072	1110	1077	1109	1077	1093	1059	1126	927	1108	127
1332	1333	12	1354	1328	1356	1329	1353	1328	1351	1333	1267	1329	39
237	523	15	259	526	257	527	260	527	249	537	232	528	16
755	574	11	774	574	7-2	572	773	572	789	556	727	562	17
153	176	1	154	176	154	174	154	176	154	176	151	176	1
1605	1801	137	1748	1813	1754	1810	1755	1813	1755	1807	1547	1854	120
48	323	6	54	324	54	324	54	324	54	323	45	322	9
689	372	3	695	367	695	372	695	371	694	373	684	371	7
101	104	.....	101	104	101	104	101	104	101	104	98	104	.....
173	379	.....	176	378	174	377	173	380	40	337	170	331	.....
139	212	5	144	212	144	212	143	213	143	212	135	213	6
236	504	2	240	503	242	506	236	505	240	504	224	502	11
180	102	1	182	102	183	101	183	102	179	106	167	98	14
734	986	.....	738	986	739	985	738	985	735	938	710	992	.....
541	320	1	548	313	547	314	548	313	554	308	492	324	16
650	801	5	666	788	658	800	655	803	651	807	609	802	27
537	883	2	546	880	547	880	547	885	548	879	504	893	22
55	252	.....	56	252	54	253	56	251	56	252	53	253	.....
129	95	8	142	93	138	96	139	96	139	94	127	90	16
435	528	.....	437	528	435	527	435	527	435	526	433	527	1
719	727	4	736	726	740	721	738	722	741	724	635	735	31
2051	2454	110	2420	2211	24-3	2194	2360	2238	2433	2197	2205	2199	196
1805	1535	86	1905	1538	1929	1519	1925	1522	1928	15-3	1723	1528	172
815	700	6	837	700	8-7	700	840	698	838	700	799	698	16
1507	2045	634	2337	1986	2385	1921	2375	1952	2359	1959	698	1926	1623
244	420	.....	245	420	245	420	246	419	247	419	237	420	.....
84	177	.....	85	177	84	177	81	176	84	177	74	176	2
6621	10279	423	7292	10102	7368	10055	7335	10085	7293	10138	5674	10132	1229
1726	1551	7	1740	1548	1736	1550	1739	1548	1732	1547	1682	1559	21
252	175	.....	258	174	256	175	255	174	258	175	244	173	.....
440	355	.....	450	343	449	301	451	344	474	325	409	346	22
314	301	.....	315	300	316	298	315	296	315	300	307	298	.....
1876	2014	4	1899	2000	1902	1997	1901	1997	1907	1990	1854	1996	13
927	645	17	948	646	948	646	947	641	940	635	894	644	31
565	499	43	612	500	614	499	613	500	614	500	5-9	496	72
1059	666	62	1127	655	1132	654	1130	654	1128	655	1032	660	67
798	961	25	833	960	832	959	834	959	833	953	776	960	41
1250	1178	10	1276	1164	1280	1159	1267	1170	1275	1166	1208	1174	29
1633	2529	6	1707	2524	1711	2524	1709	2525	1710	2525	1607	2557	53
223	449	2	226	448	221	453	222	447	225	449	192	449	22
592	647	19	617	644	617	643	617	643	619	642	576	648	22
340	366	4	347	365	345	367	346	367	347	366	341	365	4
545	415	7	557	415	559	414	559	414	559	414	511	415	27
252	617	.....	254	619	254	613	253	617	253	619	244	617	2
1109	1319	16	1127	1317	1133	1314	1118	1323	1129	1317	1041	1336	29
595	783	115	702	784	689	766	713	782	715	743	588	783	115
1184	1156	57	1248	1155	1254	1153	1246	1156	1248	1156	1152	1152	75
41887	48841	2001	44876	48268	45039	48047	44894	48237	44853	48155	39072	48378	4452

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1867.

THE SENATE:

L. B. MIZNER.....President *pro tem*.

JOHN WHITE.....Secretary.

T. MAHONEY.....Sergeant-at-Arms.

Brady, E. L. (U.).....	Placer
Belden, David (U.).....	Nevada
Banning, Phineas (U.).....	Los Angeles
Beach, Horace (U.).....	Yuba and Sutter
Conn, William A. (D.).....	San Diego and San Bernardino
Curtis, N. Greene (D.).....	Sacramento
Conly, John (U.).....	Butte, Plumas and Lassen
Chappelle, J. N. (U.).....	Shasta and Trinity
Ewer, S. (U.).....	Butte, Plumas and Lassen
Freeman, J. W. (D.).....	Fresno, Kern and Tulare
Green, Janson J. (U.).....	Contra Costa and Marin
Hager, John S. (D.).....	San Francisco
Hunter, George W. (D.).....	El Dorado
Hardy, Thomas (U.).....	Calaveras
Heacock, E. H. (U.).....	Sacramento
Johnson, James (D.).....	El Dorado
Kincaid, H. (D.).....	San Francisco and San Mateo
*.....	Santa Clara
Lawrence, J. H. (D.).....	Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus
Lewis, E. J. (D.).....	Colusa and Tehama
McDougall, F. A. (D.).....	Monterey and Santa Cruz
Mandeville, J. W. (D.).....	Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo
Morrill, D. L. (D.).....	Calaveras
Murch, L. H. (U.).....	Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath
Murphy, P. W. (U.).....	San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara
Mizner, L. B. (U.).....	Solano and Yolo
Perley, J. E. (U.).....	San Joaquin
Pendegast, Wm. W. (D.).....	Lake, Napa and Mendocino
Pearce, George (D.).....	Sonoma
Pratt, L. E. (U.).....	Sierra
Roberts, E. W. (U.).....	Nevada
Rose, A. H. (D.).....	Amador and Alpine
Robinson, Henry (U.).....	Alameda
Saunders, John H. (D.).....	San Francisco
Shaw, W. J. (D.).....	San Francisco
Tweed, Charles A. (U.).....	Placer
Tubbs, A. L. (U.).....	San Francisco
Teggarden, E. (U.).....	Yuba and Sutter
Wolcott, Oliver (U.).....	Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo
Wadsworth, E. (U.).....	Siskiyou

*Vacant by decease of W. J. Knox.

THE ASSEMBLY:

C. T. RYLAND.....	Speaker.
J. J. O'MALLEY.....	Speaker <i>pro tem</i> .
J. EAGAN.....	Chief Clerk.
J. LUTTRELL.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Angney, W. Z. (D.).....	Santa Clara
Ables, Thomas J. (U.).....	Marin
Ayer, Isaac (U.).....	Calaveras
Beaver, T. S. (U.).....	Calaveras
Brown, Thomas A. (U.).....	Contra Costa
Bird, A. B. (D.).....	El Dorado
Buckbee, J. R. (U.).....	Plumas and Lassen
Biggs, Marion (D.).....	Sacramento
Battelle, T. S. (U.).....	Sierra
Broderson, B. J. (D.).....	San Francisco
Brown, J. C. (D.).....	Tulare and Kern
Bachelder, A. J. (U.).....	Yuba
Church, A. M. (U.).....	Alameda
Crigler, John C. (D.).....	Napa and Lake
Cochrane, R. M. (D.).....	Butte
Cureton, William H. (D.).....	Mendocino
Coggins, Paschal (U.).....	Sacramento
Comte, A. Jr. (D.).....	Sacramento
Caldwell, William (D.).....	Sonoma
Canavan, Mathew (D.).....	San Francisco
Connely, David W. (D.).....	San Francisco
Clark, L. B. (D.).....	Yuba
Days, J. M. (U.).....	Nevada
Dornin, G. D. (U.).....	Nevada
Downer, J. W. (U.).....	Sierra
Dyer, Perry (U.).....	Shasta
Davies, W. A. (U.).....	Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo
Dwinelle, John W. (U.).....	Alameda
Ellis, Asa (D.).....	Los Angeles
Frisbie, John B. (U.).....	Solano
Fairchild, J. A. (D.).....	Siskiyou
Farish, Thomas E. (D.).....	San Francisco
Gregory, J. B. (D.).....	Amador and Alpine
Green, W. S. (D.).....	Colusa and Tehama
Gilded, Charles (D.).....	El Dorado
Giltner, Francis (D.).....	Mariposa
Hayes, Benjamin (D.).....	San Diego
James, John M. (D.).....	San Bernardino
Jones, T. E. (U.).....	Trinity
Kelly, John M. (D.).....	Yolo
Lee, Bruce B. (D.).....	Sacramento
Lupton, Samuel L. (D.).....	San Francisco
Mace, R. P. (D.).....	Fresno

Mentzell, Otto (D.)	Calaveras
Morrow, L. J. (U.)	San Joaquin
Mattingly, R. L. (D.)	San Mateo
Moore, John H. (D.)	Santa Clara
Martin, S. M. (U.)	Sonoma
Middleton, John (D.)	San Francisco
Mahon, Frank (D.)	San Francisco
McElhany, W. T. (U.)	Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo
Mardis, R. A. (D.)	Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo
Meagher, M. (D.)	Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo
Newell, Hugh B. (D.)	El Dorado
Newsom, J. W. (D.)	Merced and Stanislaus
Ord, W. M. (D.)	Butte
Oliver, Warner (U.)	San Joaquin
O'Malley, J. J. (D.)	San Francisco
Payne, George M. (D.)	Amador and Alpine
Pardee, George (U.)	Santa Cruz
Papy, Jasper J. (D.)	San Francisco
Rollins, H. G. (U.)	Nevada
Ryland, C. T. (D.)	Santa Clara
Rector, Thomas H. (D.)	Klamath and Del Norte
Russ, A. G. (D.)	San Francisco
Spencer, C. G. (U.)	Placer
Spilman, B. R. (D.)	Sutter
Steele, Elijah (D.)	Siskiyou
Scudder, Frank V. (D.)	San Francisco
Smith, J. K. (U.)	Yuba
Tulley, E. C. (D.)	Monterey
Tuttle, C. A. (U.)	Placer
Westmorland, Charles (U.)	Humboldt
White, John D. (U.)	Nevada
Watson, J. A. (D.)	Los Angeles
Waldron, M. (U.)	Placer
Wolleb, Charles (D.)	Sacramento
Willets, Stephen (D.)	El Dorado
Warfield, J. B. (D.)	Sonoma
Wand, Thomas N. (D.)	San Francisco

Military Governors of California,

From the American Occupation to the Organization of a State Government—1846-49.

1. Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT hoisted the American flag at Monterey, July 7th, 1846, and, by proclamation, took formal possession of California, in the name of the U. S. Government.
2. Commodore ROBERT F. STOCKTON.—Proclamation dated at Los Angeles, August 17th, 1846.
3. Colonel JOHN C. FREMONT.—Appointed by Commodore Stockton, January, 1847.
4. General STEPHEN W. KEARNEY.—Proclamation dated at Monterey, March 1st, 1847.
5. Colonel RICHARD B. MASON.—Proclamation dated at Monterey, May 31st, 1847.
6. General BENNET RILEY became Military Governor April 13th, 1849.

The treaty ceding California and New Mexico to the United States was dated at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2d, 1848; ratified by the President, March 16th, 1848; exchanged at Queretaro, May 30th, 1848; and proclaimed by the President, July 4th, 1848.

SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mayor.....	FRANK McCOPPIN.
Sheriff.....	PATRICK J. WHITE.
Treasurer.....	OTTO KLOPPENBERG.
County Clerk.....	WASHINGTON BARTLETT.
District Attorney.....	HENRY H. BYRNE.
County Recorder.....	E. W. LEONARD.
Chief of Police.....	PATRICK CROWLEY.
Assessor.....	B. E. HARRIS.
Coroner.....	JONATHAN LETTERMAN.
Public Administrator.....	WILLIAM A. QUARLES.
City and County Surveyor.....	WILLIAM P. HUMPHREYS.
Auditor.....	HENRY M. HALE.
City and County Attorney.....	HORACE M. HASTINGS.
Superintendent of Streets.....	GEORGE COFRAN.
Harbor Master.....	J. S. HOUSEMAN.
Tax Collector.....	CHAS. R. STORY.
Chief of Fire Department.....	F. E. R. WHITNEY.
Superintendent of Public Schools.....	JAMES DENMAN.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Five new members entered the Board of Supervisors at its session on the second of December. These represent Wards as follows: Second, John Harrold; Fourth, R. Beverly Cole; Sixth, D. D. Shattuck; Eighth, J. B. E. Cavallier; Tenth, Edward Nunan. The Board consists of—

Mayor and *ex officio* President....FRANK McCOPPIN.

MEMBERS.

1st Ward, P. H. DALY.	7th Ward, CHARLES CLAYTON.
2d Ward, JOHN HARROLD.	8th Ward, J. B. E. CAVALLIER.
3d Ward, EDWARD FLAHERTY.	9th Ward, A. J. SHRADER.
4th Ward, R. BEVERLY COLE.	10th Ward, EDWARD NUNAN.
5th Ward, MONROE ASHBURY.	11th Ward, P. H. CANNANAN.
6th Ward, D. D. SHATTUCK.	12th Ward, CHAS. H. STANYAN.

SAN FRANCISCO COURTS.

Fourth District Court.....	E. D. SAWYER, Judge.
Twelfth District Court.....	O. C. PRATT, “
Fifteenth District Court.....	S. C. DWINELLE, “
County Court.....	E. W. MCKINSTRY, “
Probate Court.....	S. S. WRIGHT, “
Police Court.....	R. R. PROVINES, “

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JAMES C. PENNIE.	T. W. TALIAFERRO.	OSCAR T. SHUCK.
P. B. LADD.	GEORGE LEVISTON.	

The Presiding Justice receives \$3,000 per annum; the Associates, \$2,400. Term of office, two years.

EXPORT OF TREASURE FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

DURING THE TWENTY YEARS ENDING 1867.

YEARS.	To Eastern Ports.	To England.	To China.	To other Countries.	Total.
1849 to 1853.					\$122,097,449
1854.....	\$46,533,166	\$3,781,080	\$965,887	\$755,500	52,045,633
1855.....	38,730,564	5,182,156	889,075	359,336	45,161,731
1856.....	39,895,294	8,666,289	1,308,852	827,000	50,697,434
1857.....	35,531,778	9,347,743	2,993,264	1,103,997	48,976,697
1858.....	35,891,236	9,265,739	1,916,007	475,044	47,548,026
1859.....	40,146,437	3,910,930	3,100,756	482,339	47,640,462
1860.....	35,719,296	2,672,936	3,374,080	559,004	42,325,916
1861.....	32,628,011	4,061,779	3,541,279	445,689	40,676,758
1862.....	26,194,035	12,950,140	2,660,754	756,832	42,561,761
1863.....	10,389,330	28,467,256	4,206,370	3,008,963	46,071,922
1864.....	17,316,121	29,410,921	7,532,865	942,513	55,202,422
1865.....	20,995,323	16,252,786	6,943,692	1,292,743	45,484,545
1866.....	41,270,634	6,565,510	6,533,081	1,777,548	56,146,777
1867—9 mos.	17,311,315	4,426,431	7,153,465	2,847,924	31,738,136
Total.....	\$438,552,570	\$144,961,702	\$53,120,630	\$15,644,341	\$774,375,667

The exports of Treasure previous to 1854 were: 1849, \$4,921,250; 1850, \$27,676,346; 1851, \$42,582,695; 1852, \$46,586,134; 1853, \$57,331,024. Total, \$122,097,449.

Statistics of Transactions in Real Estate in San Francisco,

FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1866, TO DECEMBER 1st, 1867.

	DEEDS.		MORTGAGES.		RELEASES.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
November.....	409	\$772,981	187	\$603,378	92	\$321,180
December.....	455	1,150,303	183	753,333	102	212,510
January.....	530	1,955,187	103	787,992	126	423,780
February.....	556	1,295,108	235	689,094	113	272,995
March.....	711	1,900,619	226	729,867	148	496,494
April.....	710	1,808,379	272	947,961	160	605,469
May.....	747	1,580,065	279	817,177	182	726,260
June.....	604	912,515	211	722,578	101	209,049
July.....	491	1,431,310	202	787,795	143	469,321
August.....	691	1,349,892	240	938,525	131	297,339
September.....	554	1,313,161	216	851,420	128	499,228
October.....	596	1,946,822	261	1,234,727	137	464,065
November.....	603	2,000,430	241	1,241,204	137	488,320

For the above we are indebted to the columns of WILDE'S *San Francisco Real Estate Review*.

Imports of Foreign Goods, and Customs Duties, at San Francisco for Four Years.

Treasure.	Merchandise.	Total.	Duties.
1862....\$2,581,509	\$5,784,729	\$8,366,238	.....
1863.... 2,756,659	7,925,750	10,682,407	.....
1864.... 4,216,975	10,848,503	15,065,478	\$6,298,310 00
1865.... 2,119,945	10,633,846	12,453,791	5,990,795 50
1866.... 1,566,012	13,941,097	15,497,109	6,960,361 09
1867.... 3,131,347	14,856,188	17,987,535	7,442,881 50

The import of money consists mostly of dollars from Mexico. The import of merchandise from abroad has increased since 1865, and carries with it an increased amount of duties, which average 41½ per cent. of the value of the goods imported.

The exports from this port to foreign countries for several years has been as follows :

Domestic Goods.		Foreign Goods.	
Treasure.	Goods.	Treasure.	Goods.
1862.... \$5,271,589	\$6,433,629	\$1,230,944	\$701,222
1863.... 2,588,660	7,355,454	952,570	1,001,606
1864.... 40,934,785	7,263,287	1,188,890	997,910
1867.... 13,154,182	10,558,031	965,302	614,586

These returns embrace only the exports of goods, both foreign and domestic, to foreign countries, not including those which are sent to the East; or thus, in addition to the \$10,558,031 of domestic merchandise exported to foreign ports in the past year, there was sent a value of \$3,750,449 to the East not embraced in those returns. The figures, however, show the increasing external trade of this port.

List of Tunnels on the Central Pacific Railroad.

No.	Locality.	Distance from Sacramento.	Length.
1	Grizzly Hill.....	77 miles.....	500 feet.
2	Emigrant Gap.....	84 "	300 "
3	Cisco.....	92 "	280 "
4	Red Spur.....	93 "	85 "
5	Crocker's Spur.....	97 "	130 "
6	Summit.....	105 "	1,659 "
7	"	105 "	100 "
8	Black Point.....	106 "	375 "
9	"	106 "	223 "
10	"	107 "	525 "
11	Pollard's Hill.....	107 "	570 "
12	"	107 "	342 "
13	Coldstream.....	112 "	870 "
14	Alder Creek.....	134 "	200 "
15	Quartz Spur.....	137 "	96 "
Total.....			6,262 feet.

Total Coinage at the San Francisco Branch Mint

FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 30, 1867.

	No. of Pieces.	Gold Value.	Silver Value.	Total Value.
1854....	282,712	\$9,731,574 21	.....	\$9,731,574 21
1855....	1,471,272	20,957,677 43	\$164,075 00	21,121,752 43
1856....	1,977,559	28,315,537 84	200,609 45	28,516,147 29
1857....	800,500	12,490,000 00	50,000 00	12,540,000 00
1858....	1,362,028	19,276,095 65	147,502 61	19,423,598 26
1859....	1,463,893	13,906,271 68	327,969 87	14,234,241 55
1860....	1,417,475	11,889,000 00	572,911 52	12,461,911 52
1861....	1,144,300	12,421,000 00	269,485 61	12,690,485 61
1862....	2,345,000	15,545,000 00	642,973 65	16,187,978 65
1863....	2,872,173	17,510,960 00	1,040,638 68	18,551,598 68
1864....	1,869,120	19,068,400 00	468,409 02	19,536,809 02
1865....	1,775,116	18,670,840 00	474,035 58	19,144,875 58
1866....	1,929,881	18,217,300 00	723,292 64	18,940,592 64
1867....	2,251,133	18,225,000 00	780,048 54	19,005,048 54
Total. . .	22,957,233	\$236,224,656 81	\$5,861,957 17	\$242,086,613 98

Previous to 1854 the gold in circulation in California was mostly manufactured by private firms. The principal piece was the "slug," an octagonal coin worth \$50. Small change was made with American quarters and dimes imported from the other side, Mexican dollars, East Indian rupees, English shillings, and French francs; every coin that approached nearly to the size of a quarter, half-dollar or dollar, passed readily for that sum.

CHEAP HOUSEHOLD FILTER.—Professor Letheby, in his report to the London Commissioners of Sewers, says: "It is easy to construct a cheap and effective household filter, which will readily deprive water of all its mechanical impurities. A large zinc funnel, capable of holding about a gallon of water, is to be placed over a jar or other vessel from which the filtered water can easily be drawn off. The stem of the funnel is to be packed to the depth of five inches with fine white sand, and above this with a stratum of two inches thick of coarsely ground animal charcoal, such as the sugar-bakers employ. The sand and charcoal are to be well washed before they are put into the funnel, and a disc of perforated zinc is to be placed at the bottom of the stem to prevent the sand, etc., from running out. An instrument of this kind will keep in perfect action for a long period, and when it fails it is easily repaired by re-washing the sand and charcoal. I have had a filter of this description in constant use the last seven years; it has been cleansed out twice in that interval, and it still continues to act very effectively."

STREET RAILROADS.

San Francisco is well covered with horse railroads. The benefits accruing to the city by the building of these works are apparent to all, and need not be recapitulated. New localities have been opened up, and the erection of dwellings and stores has created an impetus that must astonish persons who resided here a few years since. Since the establishment of street railroads the municipality has expanded in every direction.

Market Street Railroad.

The Market Street Railroad was opened July 4, 1860. Steam was used for seven years. At present the service is performed by horses. The line runs from corner Market and Main streets to Valencia, Mission Dolores. There is a branch to Hayes Park. Charles Mayne, President.

Omnibus Railroad.

The Omnibus Railroad Company is one of the most successful and best managed in the city. The capital stock is one million dollars. There are 39 cars in service and 237 horses. A branch has been recently established, running from corner Brannan and Third to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharves. There are two principal routes, one running from Powell and Francisco, along Powell to Union, Union to Stockton, Stockton to Jackson and Washington, down these streets to Sansome, through this street to Market, along Market to Second, along Second to Howard, along Howard to Third, and along Third to King street. The other route is from the intersection of Washington and Montgomery streets, through the latter to Second, through the latter to Howard, Center, and the Mission Dolores, with a branch from Market, through Third to Howard. Eugene Casserly, President.

North Beach and Mission Railroad.

This road has two routes, the first from the corner of Mason and Francisco streets, through Mason, Greenwich, Powell, Kearny, and Fourth streets to Townsend street, where the line connects with Potrero and Bay View Railroad, which crosses Long Bridge and continues to Bay View Park; also, from the Plaza through California, Battery, First, and Folsom streets, to Twenty-second street and the grounds formerly known as the "Union Race Course." The connection with Long Bridge, the extension of the road to the foot of Mason street, the opening of the City Gardens on Folsom street, and the uninterrupted increase of improvements on the line of Folsom street, have greatly augmented the business of this company. James T. Boyd, President.

Front Street, Mission, and Ocean Railroad.

This company has completed the road from the foot of Broadway, running through Broadway, Battery, Sutter and Polk to Pacific. The company is doing a large and prosperous business, and will at an early day continue the line to the charter limits. The charter grants extensive privileges.

Central Railroad.

The capital stock of this company is \$500,000. The route is from corner Davis and Vallejo streets, along Davis to Washington, to Sansome, to Bush, to Dupont, through Post to Stockton, to Geary, to Taylor, to Sixth, to Brannan, to the Long Bridge. The road is complete and in full operation.

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

This road is completed across Long Bridge, and is now in operation some distance beyond Potrero Hill. The charter confers the privilege of running cars from a point commencing at the intersection of Post and Montgomery streets, thence along and upon Post street to Powell, along Powell to Market, across Market street to its intersection with Fifth street, along Fifth street to Townsend, thence to the Bridge over Mission Bay, thence over the Bridge to the New Potrero, thence along Kentucky street across the Potrero, thence southerly by the most practicable route to the Bay View Race Course, or to Hunter's Point.

TAX VALUATIONS, VOTERS, AND DEATHS.

We compile from the Municipal Report for the fiscal year of 1866-67 the following statistics of Real Estate, etc., in the City of San Francisco:

Wards.	Deaths.	Voters.	Valuation Real Estate.
First.....	146	1,736	\$1,451,840
Second.....	223	1,533	2,170,635
Third.....	56	1,180	7,548,950
Fourth.....	213	1,396	2,814,380
Fifth.....	49	948	6,196,400
Sixth.....	103	1,407	2,912,300
Seventh.....	135	2,556	3,664,230
Eighth.....	200	2,808	5,725,425
Ninth.....	114	1,452	3,150,580
Tenth.....	385	4,970	7,234,510
Eleventh.....	199	1,987	7,503,345
Twelfth.....	71	1,385	4,507,873
Totals.....	2,522	23,558	\$57,880,468

The direct taxes collected are as follows:

On Personal Property, at 3.10 per \$100.....	\$1,339,664 27
On Real Estate.....	1,659,466 67
Total.....	\$2,999,130 94

Of which the City Treasurer pays to the State Treasurer, for State Tax, \$987,105 77.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From San Francisco to New York.

The following is the only complete table of distances and elevation of points on the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and other roads connecting therewith, between San Francisco and New York, that has ever been published. It was prepared in the railroad office here, and is official, which, in this case, means correct.

Name of Places.	Dis. from point to point.	Total Distance.	Elevat'n in Feet.	Name of Places.	Dis. from point to point.	Total Distance.	Elevat'n in Feet.
San Francisco. . .	..	..	tide	Big B Humboldt 37	454	4,392	
Goat Island. . .	1½	..	tide	Iron Point. . . . 19	473	4,460	
Oakland. 4½	6	32		Reese River. . . . 33	506	4,550	
San Leandro. . . . 8	14	45		Skull Ranch. . . . 10	516	4,590	
Hayward's. 5	19	73		Shoshone Point 13	529	4,690	
Vallejo's Mill. . . 8	27	121		Be-o-wa-we Gate 8	537	4,735	
Kottinger's. . . . 10	37	385		Gravelly Ford. . . 4	541	4,780	
Livermore Pass 12	49	734		12-Mile Cañon. . . 5	546	4,825	
San Joaquin R. 20	69	22		2-Mile Cañon. . . 22	568	4,990	
Stockton. 10	79	22		South Fork. 9	577	5,052	
Woodbridge. . . . 13	92	83		North Fork. 24	601	5,220	
Cosumnes Riv. 14	106	106		Bishop's Creek 19	620	5,418	
Sacramento. . . 18	124	56		Humb'ldt Wells 15	635	5,650	
Arcade. 7	131	76		Nev. State Line 65	700	4,830	
Antelope. 8	139	180		Point on Salt L 75	775	4,290	
Junction. 3	142	189		Bear River. 45	820	4,320	
Rocklin. 4	146	269		Weber Cañon. . . . 25	845	4,654	
Pino. 3	149	420		Echo Cañon. 31	876	5,535	
Newcastle. 6	155	930		Echo Pass. 26	902	6,879	
Auburn. 5	160	1,385		Bear River. 18	920	6,045	
Clipper Gap. . . . 7	167	1,785		Reed's Summit 30	950	7,567	
Colfax. 11	178	2,448		Green River. 75	1,025	6,092	
Gold Run. 10	188	3,245		Bitter Cr'k Sum 20	1,045	7,175	
Dutch Flat. 3	191	3,425		Bitter Creek. . . . 13	1,058	6,315	
Alta. 2	193	3,625		Bridger's Pass. 97	1,155	7,534	
Shady Run. 4	197	4,125		North Platte. . . 23	1,178	6,695	
Blue Cañon. 5	202	4,700		Rat'snake Pass 54	1,232	7,560	
Emigrant Gap. . . 6	208	5,300		Laramie River 35	1,267	7,175	
Cisco. 8	216	5,911		Evans' Pass. . . . 30	1,297	8,242	
Crest. 13	229	7,042		Foot Bl'k Hills 31	1,328	7,040	
Truckee River. 14	243	5,866		Julesburg. 149	1,477	3,513	
Little Truckee. 8½	251½	5,560		N. Platte Junc. 78	1,555	2,790	
Eagle Gap. 13½	265	5,000		Brady Island. . . 22	1,577	2,640	
Hunter's. 9	274	4,640		Willow Island. 18	1,595	2,514	
Glendale. 8	282	4,430		Plum Creek. 20	1,615	.....
Big B'd Trukee 29	311	4,219		Elm Creek. 19	1,634	.....
Humboldt L. . . . 41	352	4,047		Fort Kearney. . . 21	1,655	2,128	
Oreana. 30	382	4,160		Wood River. . . . 19	1,674	.....
Mill City. 35	417	4,250		Grand Island. . . 18	1,692	.....

Name of Places.	Dis. from point to point.	Total Dis- tance.	Elevat'n in Feet.	Name of Places.	Dis. from point to poi t.	Total Dis- tance.	Elevat'n in Feet.
Lone Tree....	22	1,714	....	Papillion....	16	1,834	....
Silver Creek....	22	1,736	....	Omaha.....	12	1,846	963
Columbus....	18	1,754	1,458	Chicago.....	494	2,340	625
Shell Creek....	17	1,771	....	Toledo.....	244	2,584	585
North Bend...	14	1,785	....	Cleveland....	113	2,697	585
Fremont.....	15	1,800	....	Dunkirk	143	2,840	585
Elkhorn.....	18	1,818	....	New York....	460	3,300	tide

Table of Distances between San Francisco and the Coast of Alaska—being the nearest steamer distance from one point to another.

	Miles.
SAN FRANCISCO..... to Bolinas Point.....	19
Bolinas Point..... " Point Reyes.....	17
Point Reyes..... " Bodega Point.....	18
Bodega Point..... " Point Arenas.....	51
Point Arenas..... " Mendocino City.....	21
Mendocino City..... " Point Gordo.....	62
Point Gordo..... " Cape Mendocino.....	13
Cape Mendocino..... " False Cape.....	5
False Cape..... " Table Bluff.....	11
Table Bluff..... " Humboldt Bar.....	6
Humboldt Bar..... " Trinidad Head.....	18
Trinidad Head..... " Crescent City.....	42
Crescent City..... " Rouge River.....	42
Rouge River..... " Point Orford.....	20
Point Orford..... " Cape Blanco.....	11
Cape Blanco..... " Cape Arago.....	31
Cape Arago..... " Umpqua River.....	23
Umpqua River..... " Cape Perpetua.....	37
Cape Perpetua..... " Cape Foulweather.....	27
Cape Foulweather... " Cape Lookout.....	36
Cape Lookout..... " False Tallamook.....	26
False Tallamook.... " Tallamook Head.....	11
Tallamook Head..... " Cape Disappointment.....	20
Cape Disappointment " Esquimalt.....	194
Esquimalt..... " Sitka.....	720
Sitka..... " Kodiak.....	550
Kodiak..... " Oonalaska.....	560
Oonalaska..... " St. Paul's Island.....	230
St. Paul's Island..... " Cape Prince of Wales (the narrowest part of Behring's Straits.....	520
Total distance.....	3,341

IN DEMERARA every one is "Esq." who wears shoes and stockings.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF CALIFORNIA.

The National Guard, organized under the Act of April 2d, 1866, consists of six brigades, composed of eighty companies—sixty-four of Infantry, of not less than fifty privates, with officers and non-commissioned officers; twelve of Cavalry, of not less than thirty privates, with officers and non-commissioned officers; and four of Artillery, officers, etc.—is under command of Major-General Lucius H. Allen. Headquarters, San Francisco.

That portion of the National Guard located in the city and county of San Francisco now consists of two regiments of Infantry, three companies of Cavalry, and one Artillery light battery of six guns, all attached to the Second Brigade; Brigadier-General John Hewston, Jr., commanding.

The First regiment of Infantry is commanded by Col. Robert Simson, and consists of eight companies, 600 men; Second regiment, Col. John W. McKenzie, eight companies, 700 men; First regiment Cavalry, Col. Charles L. Taylor, three companies, 160 men; California Guard (Light), battery six guns, 92 men. There are several other military organizations in San Francisco—independent—numbering about 800 men.

Indebtedness of the City and County of San Francisco,

FOR BONDS OUTSTANDING JUNE 30th, 1867.

Issued in	For City and School Purposes.	Payable in	Annual Rates.	Annual Sinking Fund	In Circulation.
1851	City	1871	10 per cent.	\$50,000	\$1,257,900
1855	City	1875	6 per cent.	32,000	269,500
1858	City and County	1888	6 per cent.	44,000	1,133,500
1860	School	1870	10 per cent.	5,000	54,500
1861	School	1870	10 per cent.	2,500	127,000
1862	San Francisco and San José Railroad Company	1877	7 per cent.	20,000	16,000
1863	San Francisco and San José Railroad Company	1878	7 per cent.		150,000
1863	City Slip	1883	7 per cent.		852,267
1864	City Slip	1884	7 per cent.	40,000	28,000
1864	Central Pacific Railroad Company	1894	7 per cent.	Commences	400,000
1865	Western Pacific Railroad Company	1895	7 per cent.	1873	250,000
1866	School	1881	7 per cent.	15,000	210,000
Total					\$1,748,667

POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.—From the most reliable data at hand the present population of the city may be set down at 125,000 souls. During the winter season many persons in the interior prefer residing in San Francisco—which circumstance adds materially, for the time being, to the number of inhabitants.

THE PRODUCTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

GOLD.

The chief production of California is gold—the noblest of metals; and the State, with the exception of the colony of Victoria, in Australia, produces more of that metal annually than any other country in the world. The yearly exports of Treasure from San Francisco amount now to about \$42,000,000; but this sum includes gold from Idaho, British Columbia, Arizona and Oregon, and silver from Nevada, Idaho and Mexico; and California's actual production of gold does not much exceed \$25,000,000 per year—or \$750,000,000 since the discovery of the mines in 1848, though the total manifested exportation of treasure has been more than \$855,000,000; and more than \$100,000,000 were carried away unmanifested, and about \$50,000,000 are retained here in coin, specimens, jewelry, articles of ornament, and table ware. About two-thirds of the gold is obtained from placers or alluvial deposits, and one-third from quartz mines or rock veins. The placer gold is washed out in sluices, or long wooden channels, in which the auriferous gravel is disintegrated by the water, the baser and lighter material being carried away, and the heaviest, the gold, remaining at the bottom. The quartz gold is extracted by pulverizing the rock, so that the metal is left free to unite with quicksilver. The pulverization is effected with stamps, which are considered the cheapest crushers known, although a hundred substitutes have been invented and tried. The gold as found is not perfectly pure; about ten per cent. in weight usually consists of silver, and there are two or three per cent. of other metals, such as lead, iron and copper. The average amount of alloy in native gold is about twelve per cent.; but the range is from one to fifty per cent.; and it is seldom that a lot of gold is found of the precise average. The gold found in two mines within fifty yards of each other frequently varies ten or twenty per cent.; in fact every quartz vein and every auriferous ravine has its own fineness; and as the value of the dust depends on the proportion of pure gold in it, much experience is necessary for dust buyers. The gold of one ravine is worth only \$17 an ounce, while that from another adjoining it is worth \$19; and there is no difference in appearance to the novice. The most notable quartz mines in the State, with their respective yields, are the following:

Princeton, Mariposa county.....	total yield...	\$4,000,000
Soulsby, Tuolumne county.....	annual yield...	120,000
Morgan *, Calaveras county.....	total yield...	2,800,000
Rovee, Calaveras county.....	total yield...	600,000
Hayward, Amador county.....	total yield...	6,000,000
Oneida, Amador county.....	total yield...	1,000,000
Keystone, Amador county.....	annual yield...	160,000
Pacific, El Dorado county.....	total yield...	500,000
Eureka, Nevada county.....	total yield...	1,500,000
Massachusetts Hill, Nevada county.....	total yield...	5,600,000
Allison, Nevada county.....	total yield...	2,300,000

Empire, Nevada county.....	total yield...	\$1,300,000
Osborne Hill, Nevada county.....	total yield...	1,000,000
Hueston Hill, Nevada county.....	total yield...	1,000,000
Sierra Buttes, Sierra county.....	total yield...	1,100,000
Independence, Sierra county.....	annual yield...	100,000
Primrose, Sierra county.....	total yield...	226,000
Eureka, Plumas county.....	total yield...	1,600,000
Mammoth, Plumas county.....	total yield...	1,000,000
Crescent, Plumas county.....	total yield...	660,000
Jefferson, Yuba county.....	total yield...	540,000
Dannebroge, Yuba county.....	total yield...	250,000

* This yield was obtained in 1850 and '51, and the mine has been closed ever since by litigation.

The following is a list of some of the most notable placer mines of the State, with the amounts which they have yielded respectively :

Dardanelles, Placer county.....	total yield...	\$2,000,000
Jenny Lind, Placer county.....	total yield...	1,100,000
Deidesheimer, Placer county.....	total yield...	650,000
New Jersey, Placer county.....	total yield...	850,000
Paragon, Placer county.....	total yield...	500,000
North American, Placer county.....	total yield...	300,000
Mountain Gate, Placer county.....	total yield...	370,000
Live Yankee, Sierra county.....	total yield...	725,000
Union, Sierra county.....	total yield...	900,000
Pittsburg, Sierra county.....	total yield...	500,000
Down East, Sierra county.....	total yield...	425,000
Hawkeye, Sierra county.....	total yield...	360,000
Mountaineer, Sierra county.....	total yield...	200,000
Blue Gravel, Yuba county.....	total yield...	1,000,000
New York, Tuolumne county.....	total yield...	250,000
Oliver, Tuolumne county.....	total yield...	200,000
Boston, Tuolumne county.....	total yield...	500,000
Cape Claim, Butte county.....	total yield...	366,000

SILVER.

Silver mines are found east of the Sierra Nevada, south of latitude 39°. Alpine and Inyo are the principal silver producing counties of the State. The mines generally, however, have not been opened, and the Kearsarge is the only one that has much repute. The annual production of silver in the whole State, including that taken from the gold, of which about ten per cent. in weight is silver, may be about \$300,000.

COPPER.

Copper is found in many counties, but the only counties now engaged in shipping ore are Calaveras and Del Norte. No metallic copper is produced. In 1866, 19,000 tons of ore were exported ; in the first nine months of 1867, 7,000. Copper is lower now than at any time within fifty years, and many mines in Cornwall, Chilé, Cuba,

Michigan, and other parts of the world, have ceased work as well as here. The quantity of ore shipped previous to Oct., 1866, by various mines, is thus given by Ross Browne's report, viz: Union, 53,542 tons; Keystone, 5,719; Napoleon, 4,000; Newton, 3,000; Cosumnes, (near Jackson,) 1,500; Copper Hill, (near Campo Seco,) 1,500; and Campo Seco, 1,300. Of the regulus (or impure copper obtained by incomplete smelting,) the Victoria, of Mariposa county, is credited with 2,000 tons; the Buchanan (in the same county) with 200, the Alta (in Del Norte) with 100, and the Oses (in San Luis Obispo) with 100 tons. During the last year, the high freights caused by the large supplies of wheat demanding exportation have interfered seriously with the production of copper, but there is good reason to believe that copper mining will again occupy a prominent place in the industry of the State. Many of the best mines are at a considerable distance from the chief seaport where all the shipping must be obtained; and transportation by wagon costs more than twice as much as the average value of the ore produced by British mines. We have immense bodies of ore averaging from 10 to 20 per cent. of metal as it comes from the mine, whereas in England, after dressing, 8 per cent. is considered a good average. With railroads for transportation, water for concentration, and skillful metallurgists for smelting, California could equal, if not surpass, Chile or Great Britain in the production of copper.

QUICKSILVER.

California produces more quicksilver than any other country in the world. The yield is irregular, having reached its largest figure when 3,600,000 pounds were produced by the New Almaden mine alone. The total production of all the mines, for 1867, was about 2,300,000 pounds. The principal mines are the New Almaden, in Santa Clara county; the New Idria, in Merced; the Redington, in Lake; and the Pope Valley, in Napa county. A number of others have been opened and have produced some metal, but the quantity was small or their production has ceased. The ore is about the color and general appearance of a hard-burned red brick, and contains usually from six to eighteen per cent. of metal. The ore is put into a furnace and heated to a red heat, which drives off the quicksilver in fumes, and these are led through a long chamber in which the metal settles as the fumes get cold, and a constant stream of the condensed metal runs in a trough along the bottom of the condensing chamber to an iron kettle which receives it.

PLATINA, ETC.

Platina is found in placer washing in some of the northern mining counties, and small quantities are brought to market and sold. Osmium and Iridium are also found in the same way.

IRON.

Large beds of rich iron ore have been found in different parts of the State, but none have been worked, coal being too scarce and dear to permit of any profit in smelting.

LEAD, ETC.

Lead is found abundantly in the southwestern portion of the State, but no lead mines are worked except those containing silver. Cobalt, Arsenic and Zinc are found in silver, lead, and other mines, but are not saved or separated in the reduction.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds have been found at half a dozen different places in the State, and more abundantly at Cherokee, Butte county, than elsewhere. They are, however, not sufficiently abundant to pay for mining for them alone. Nearly all so far obtained have been caught incidentally in washing for gold.

COAL.

Coal is found along the coast, nearly the whole length of the State, but the only paying mines are at Monte Diablo. The annual production amounts to about 100,000 tons, and is very rapidly increasing. It is used chiefly by river steamboats and private houses for fuel; blacksmiths and ocean steamers use imported coal, which is superior in quality.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum springs are numerous along the coast from Humboldt to Los Angeles, and large sums of money have been vainly expended in boring for flowing wells. The production is small. Asphaltum, which is the dry residuum left by Petroleum springs, exists in considerable deposits mostly in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles counties.

MANGANESE.

Manganese is found on Red Rock, in San Francisco Bay, and it is regularly exported.

SULPHUR.

Sulphur abounds in Santa Barbara and Lake counties, and a refinery has been established near Clear Lake to prepare some of it for the market. In its crude state it contains from forty to seventy per cent. of earthy matter. The present production is not sufficient to supply the home demand, and the acid factories, which consume it making sulphuric acid, depend mainly upon the imported article.

PORCELAIN CLAY.

There is an extensive bed of porcelain clay at Michigan Bar in Sacramento county, and it is used in making earthenware and fire-brick, at Sacramento, at Antioch, and at Brooklyn.

POTTERIES.

There are four potteries in operation in California. The principal one is located at Antioch, Contra Costa County. There is an agency in the city where a large stock of stone and earthenware is kept on hand. It consists of vessels of all descriptions, large and small, and the goods are represented to be as good as are produced in any part of

the world. The Rockingham, or glazed ware, such as tea and coffee pots, and large drinking jugs, are very fine specimens of domestic manufacture. Fire bricks and stove linings are also made at Antioch. The clay and other material used is found close to the coal mines in Contra Costa County. Messrs. Lobree & Co., owners of the pottery, turned out ware during the year amounting to \$10,000; the potteries at Petaluma, Sacramento and San Antonio, \$10,000. The manufacture of white ware will be commenced soon at Antioch.

OPALS

Opals are found in a bed of red gravel, in an ancient river channel at Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras county, but they are of a common quality, and of so little value that, though abundant, they will not pay for mining.

PLUMBAGO.

Beds of crude plumbago exist in Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Fresno counties. Much work has been done in opening one of the deposits near Sonora, where the crude article is dissolved in water, and led through several tanks, the sand and gravel settling in the first, and the plumbago in the second; but the article thus produced is not fine enough for pencils, and for other purposes the price is scarcely high enough to pay. It is doubtful whether the work in the plumbago mines will be continued.

CEMENT.

The works of the Benicia Cement Company were destroyed by fire last November, and consequently there was a deficit in supply, and prices went up to a high figure. The cement prepared by this corporation, it is admitted, is every way superior to the imported article. The locality where the rock is obtained is about half a mile from town, and, as far as appearances go, the source is inexhaustible. The company is now erecting new works, which, when completed, will produce two hundred barrels of three hundred pounds each daily—sufficient to supply the entire coast. The importation of cement during 1866 was 23,000 bbls., and for the year just ended, 25,000 bbls. The Benicia Company furnishes the Bulkhead contractor with the material, and also the various contractors for sewerage in San Francisco. The average price of cement is \$3 per barrel.

PUMICE STONE.

Pumice stone abounds in some parts of the Mohave Basin, but the freight from there to San Francisco would be more per pound than that from Vesuvius or Etna.

MARBLE.

There are numerous quarries of marble in the Sierra Nevada, the most noted being those at Columbia, and at Indian Diggings. The marble obtained at the latter place has a peculiar dark gray streak which looks very well in monuments. The California marble generally does not polish so readily as that from Vermont, and no large

mass of marble fit for statuary has been ever found here. Most of the marble used for tombstones in the State is imported, the freight from Columbia to San Francisco being nearly as great as that from Italy.

WHEAT.

The wheat crop of California varies greatly, according to the season; but the production in 1866 was 14,000,000 bushels. The chief wheat counties are Santa Clara, which produced 3,000,000 bushels; Solano, 2,000,000; and Yolo, 1,400,000. The wheat of California is distinguished for being hard, white, dry, and rich in glutinous matter. There is no distinction here between winter and spring wheat. The fields are sown as early in the season as possible, as that is as early as the farmer can plough and sow. The ground is too hard for ploughing before the rains come, and if the rains are very heavy the soil may be too wet for sowing.

BARLEY.

The soil and climate of California are peculiarly favorable to the cultivation of barley, which is produced here in larger quantities than in any other State of the Union. The crop in 1866 was 11,000,000 bushels, of which Santa Clara produced 2,000,000, Monterey 1,200,000, and San Joaquin 920,000 bushels. The grain is used to a large extent in feeding horses and mules, and even cows; and also for making beer and ale.

OATS.

About 2,000,000 bushels of oats are harvested annually, partly for home consumption and partly for exportation. The value of the oats exported yearly is about \$300,000. Thousands of acres are sown in oats every year, to be cut before maturity for hay. Ten or fifteen years ago the wild oat covered the hills and was mown for hay, but now the wild oat has nearly died out.

RYE, BEANS, ETC.

Rye is almost unknown in the agriculture of California.

Buckwheat is grown to a small extent, just about sufficient to supply the State with buckwheat cakes, of which the consumption is not large.

Beans are a favorite article of food with miners and with the native Californians, and about 100,000 bushels are produced annually. The principal bean counties are San Joaquin and Santa Cruz. The latter county has a strip on the Amesti ranch, fronting on Monterey Bay, reported to be the best bean land in the State.

Peas are not cultivated much, except to be eaten green; but as they can be had for about eight months in the year, great quantities of them are consumed.

CORN.

Indian corn, or maize, occupies a very small space in the agriculture of California, the total yield being less than 500,000 bushels, or not one-tenth as much as that of wheat. The climate is too dry and the

nights too cold, generally, for it. In many of the counties the only corn cultivated is the sweet variety, to be eaten green on the table. The Monte, in Los Angeles county, and Russian River Valley, are the chief corn districts in the State. About 3,000 barrels of corn meal are imported annually, the home production not being equal to the consumption.

TOBACCO, ETC.

Much tobacco has been grown in California, but very little has been produced of good quality. In some districts the soil is not suited to it, but the chief difficulty has been a lack of knowledge or care in the curing. The yield of 1866 was 63,000 lbs.

Some hundreds of bales of cotton have been grown, chiefly in Los Angeles and Tulare counties; but since the war the prices have fallen so that the cultivation in California does not pay well.

Hops are being planted, and will in a few years be produced in large quantity. The crop of 1866 was 38,000 lbs.

The cultivation of flax and of the castor bean has been commenced, and will rapidly extend.

Sorghum and the African sugar cane are grown in small quantities.

All kinds of kitchen vegetables, such as are usually grown in the Atlantic States, thrive in California, and our market is unsurpassed in the world.

GRAPE VINES.

The number of grape vines in vineyard is 19,000,000. The principal grape counties are Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, Napa, Solano, Butte, Yuba, Placer, El Dorado, Calaveras, Amador and Tuolumne. Nearly all these vines have been set out since 1856, and nine-tenths of them are the California grape, which has proved itself to be hardy, healthy, prolific, and regular in bearing and in ripening; and its berry is palatable, of good size, and rich in sugar. It lacks, however, the delicate flavor necessary to give a fine bouquet to wine; and of late the Zenfenthal, Riessling, Golden Chasselas, White Rhenish Muscatella, Chasselas Fontainebleau, Black Malvoisie, Black Burgundy, Black Cabrunet and Traminer have been preferred by many of the wine-growers. The White Malaga and Rose of Peru are preferred for raisins; the Muscat of Alexandria, and a variety of other grapes, for the table. Not less than two hundred varieties are cultivated in the State including all the best kinds of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, and the Atlantic States.

WINE.

The production of wine in 1866 was 1,700,000 gallons. No accurate statistics have been reported for 1867, but the yield was probably 2,000,000 or 2,500,000 gallons, of which one-third comes from Los Angeles county, and probably one-fourth from Sonoma. Those two counties take the lead in wine-growing at present, but the mountain counties are treading close upon their heels. The older vineyards are mostly in the bottom lands of the valleys, which do not produce the best wine; many of the younger vineyards are in the hills and moun-

tains, which in time will become famous for the excellence of their vintage. In general character, the wines of California resemble those of Spain, having a strong body. Few places in the State yield wine as light as hock and claret. The principal varieties of California wine are named after the places where produced, as Cocomongo, Anaheim, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa, Calistoga, Green Valley, Alhambra, Clayton, Putah, Vaca, Coloma, Sonoma, Placer, Yuba, Tehama, and so forth. Then each of these places has its light white and red wines, made of the Mission grape, and of other grapes, such as the Zenfenthal, Muscatel, Catawba or Malvoisie. Besides these are strong wines, made by leaving the grapes on the vines till they are nearly dry, before pressing, or by boiling the must, or by adding some brandy. The most common and the best heavy wine made in the State is Port, and it is very seldom that a better article reaches the United States from Portugal than the good brands of California Port. Imitations of Sherry and Madeira are also made. The preparation of Sparkling Wine in this State has not yet had time to become a well established business, but its success is beyond doubt. The wine is of excellent quality, and it will soon crowd its way into European markets. The principal houses engaged in the manufacture and sale of the various wines here mentioned are Messrs. Kohler & Frohling, the United Anaheim Wine-growers' Association, I. Landsberger, and Groezinger & Co. As there are differences between the productions of different vineyards, there would be no difficulty in finding two hundred different brands and qualities of California Wine. Besides the wine, a cordial called Angelica is made by boiling the must and adding brandy to prevent fermentation, and several varieties of Wine Bitters are prepared. The exportation of Wine amounts to about \$200,000 per year.

The production of Brandy would have risen to a high figure if it were not for the onerous tax upon it; but even now several hundred thousand gallons are made annually. The State has great facilities for making Brandy, and will make vast quantities of it at some future day.

FRUIT TREES.

There are about 1,000,000 bearing Apple Trees in the State, but the yield is not sufficient for home consumption, and many boxes are imported every year from Oregon. The apples grown and kept in the valleys of California do not keep very well, most of them, even of varieties that keep till spring in New York, beginning to rot in October. The apples grown and kept high up on the Sierra Nevada keep better, perhaps quite as well as those of the Northern Atlantic States. There is much difference of opinion among orchardists in regard to the value of the different varieties of apples for cultivation in the State. About San Francisco the Summer Pearmain, Red Astrachan, Red June and Early Harvest are generally preferred for early apples; the Porter and Gravenstein for late summer; the White Winter Pearmain and the Rhode Island Greening for winter. There are 900,000 peach, 200,000 pear, 75,000 plum, 50,000 cherry, 15,000 fig, 50,000 apricot, 20,000

nectarine, 5,000 olive, 11,000 orange, and 3,000 lemon trees in the State. The pear thrives better, relatively, than any other fruit. The apples are very mealy generally, and, at least in the valleys, do not keep well. The variety of peaches, pears, apricots and plums is very large. The figs are mostly the small blue-black kind.

DRIED FRUIT.

We have no statistics of the production of Dried and Canned Fruit, but it is known to be large and rapidly increasing; it is probably not less than 5,000 tons annually now. Grapes, figs, apples, peaches, apricots, plums, pears and prunes are dried. The number of prune trees is still small, but they will increase if the curculio should not become troublesome. It is said that it has been observed in Tuolumne county. The figs are nearly all of the small black variety, and those dried are not equal to the best from Smyrna, but they are good, and their quality is improving.

Canned Fruits are put up in considerable quantity, especially tomatoes and peaches. Among the mining counties, El Dorado has taken the lead in this branch of business. San Francisco, Sonoma and Santa Clara have also done something at canning. Part of the production is sent to the State of Nevada, but most is consumed at home.

BUTTER.

According to the last published report of the Surveyor-General, the annual production of Butter, in California, is 4,400,000 lbs., or about nine pounds to the person. The following is a list of the chief butter counties, viz: Marin, Sacramento, Sonoma, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Yolo, El Dorado, Santa Cruz, Napa, Plumas, Sutter, and Contra Costa. Lately a number of dairymen have moved to Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, which will in a few years take a prominent place in the dairy business. The butter is made chiefly from American cows, with a slight admixture of Durham and Devon blood. The Spanish cows are of very little value for the dairy.

CHEESE.

The production of Cheese, in 1866, was 2,100,000 lbs., of which Marin and Santa Clara make each about 500,000, Santa Cruz 230,000, Sonoma 83,000, San Mateo 75,000, Lake 65,000, Contra Costa 27,000, and Solano 20,000. Those dairy counties nearest the market make more butter than cheese; those most remote more cheese. The production of cheese, as well as of butter, will increase considerably in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey, within a few years.

EGGS.

California's annual production of hens' eggs amounts to 1,700,000 dozen, of which Santa Clara produces 400,000, Yolo 207,000, Lake 200,000, Sonoma 126,595, Sacramento 100,000, Placer 88,000, San Mateo 75,000, Marin 68,972, and Tuolumne 55,000.

VERMICELLI.

This article is manufactured in large quantities in San Francisco. There are four establishments engaged in the business. The consumption in California is very considerable, and many thousand boxes are exported to Mexico and South America. The wheat grain is imported from the Black Sea, and grown principally in Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. It is then ground into farina, and mixed with a certain portion of saffron. It is then worked into dough and passed through machinery, when it comes out in the hollow tubes seen, when the commodity is ready for use. These are spread on trays and allowed to stand about a week, when they become thoroughly dry and hard. About 30,000 boxes of twenty pounds each are produced annually. Messrs. Brignardello, Machiavello & Co. are extensively engaged in the business, and have all the room and facilities for supplying home demand. All their work is performed by machinery propelled by steam. From the nature of the business, nearly every available spot in their house is used for drying the vermicelli. In some cases saffron is not used, which gives the article a light and clear hue. Macaroni and all kinds of pastes are also manufactured in the city.

HONEY AND BEES.

The quantity of Honey produced is about 300,000 lbs., of which San Joaquin, in 1865, produced 79,000 lbs., Sutter 30,000, Yuba 20,000, Sacramento 13,000, Napa 12,600, Colusa 11,000, and other counties smaller amounts.

The number of Hives of Bees is reported at 27,000. Bees, when first introduced into the State, were very profitable, and appeared to thrive wonderfully, but after they had been here some time the seasons did not appear so favorable; diseases ravaged the hives, food became scarce, the profits declined in consequence of the abundance of bees and honey, the hives were neglected, and it seemed for a time as if bee-breeding would be entirely abandoned. Many swarms, in fact, flew away and became wild. Now the business is improving again.

PICKLES, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

There are three pickling establishments in San Francisco, which devote themselves mainly to the pickling of cucumbers, the making of tomato catsup, and the canning of fruit. The value of the pickles put up annually is \$130,000.

The Californians are very fond of Confectionery, and the annual production of San Francisco—whence the finer candies are shipped to all parts of the coast—is \$320,000.

Artificial soda-water is manufactured in San Francisco to the annual value of \$50,000; but the coolness of the summers is unfavorable to its sale there, and the production is relatively larger in the interior towns.

SILK.

The breeding of the Silk Worm has been commenced in California, and is rapidly increasing, but the cocoons are mostly reserved for eggs,

so that little first class silk is sold. It is intimated that, in 1867, 210,000 cocoons were raised in all; 100,000 in Santa Barbara county, 50,000 in Santa Clara, 50,000 in Sacramento, and the remainder in other counties. Of these 210,000 cocoons, half were killed in consequence of a misunderstanding, and the remaining half, unless some unexpected misfortune should intervene, will produce 15,000,000 cocoons in 1868; and in 1869 we might have 2,000,000,000 cocoons, if we had the mulberry with which to feed the worms.

WOOL.

The Wool clip of California, in 1866, was 5,000,000 lbs., of which Santa Barbara supplied 587,000 lbs., and Los Angeles 405,000 lbs. Most of the sheep are mixed more or less with French merino blood, which appears to be preferred, and it is gradually encroaching on the common stock. The best wool of the State is consumed at home; the poorer qualities are shipped to New York.

LUMBER.

The amount of Lumber sawn annually in California is 112,000,000 feet, board measure. The chief lumber counties are Yuba, which produced 17,000,000 feet, Humboldt 15,000,000, El Dorado 10,000,000, Placer 9,000,000, Santa Cruz 9,000,000, San Francisco 6,000,000, Sonoma 7,000,000, Calaveras 5,000,000, and Butte 5,000,000. Humboldt, Santa Cruz and Sonoma saw chiefly redwood; the mountain lumber is mostly sugar pine and yellow pine.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

There are 109,000 horses, 21,000 mules, 436,000 neat cattle, 1,346,000 sheep, 2,753 Cashmere goats, and 330,000 hogs. The horses are mostly of American stock, but there are many of the Mexican blood in the southern part of the State. There are also a large number of thoroughbred and Morgan horses in the State. The neat cattle are perhaps one-fourth Spanish, one-third mixed Spanish and American, and the remainder American and American mixed with Durham or Devon. The quality improves every year. As the climate is not favorable to Indian corn, so, too, the number of hogs is not large. The Cashmere goats are rapidly increasing, and in ten or fifteen years their wool will be an important article of exportation.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MILLS.

The quantity of Flour ground annually in the State is 1,600,000 barrels, or 320,000,000 lbs., of which nearly one-seventh is ground by eight mills in San Francisco. Nearly every county has its mill. The total number of mills in the State is 139, of which 74 are driven by steam and 65 by water. Nearly all these mills are occupied in grinding wheat flour; but, in San Francisco, 200,000 lbs. of buckwheat and rye flour are made annually, 100,000 of oatmeal, 100,000 of hominy, 100,000 of pearl-barley, and 50,000 of farina—all the work of establishments that are classed under the head of grist mills. Much of the flour is exported.

There are two Rice mills in San Francisco, which clean 7,600,000 lbs. of rice in a year. The paddy is imported because the tariff is less on it than on the cleaned grain.

WOOLEN MILLS.

There are three Woollen Mills—two in San Francisco and one in Marysville. They employ 800 men, and use 4,000,000 lbs. of wool annually. Most of the work is done in making blankets and flannels, which are of excellent quality, and are in demand in all parts of the Pacific Coast. The blankets are especially fine, some of them being made of the finest merino wool, and of great weight. The production of last year was 850,000 yards of flannel, 185,000 yards of tweed, cassimere and broadcloth, and 8,000 pairs of blankets. Connected with the mills in San Francisco are establishments where the flannels and tweeds are made into shirts, drawers, and other cheap articles of clothing.

COTTON MANUFACTURE.

There is only one mill that spins and weaves Cotton in California. It is situated at Brooklyn, and is the property of Rector & Co. It has 12 carding machines, 1,280 spindles, and 32 looms, which last are all made to weave cloth a yard wide, either plain or twilled. The capacity is 30,000 yards of sheeting per month, and about one pound of cotton is consumed to three yards of ordinary sheeting. This establishment also makes twine, and it made the first book-thread produced in the State—that used in binding the prize edition of "The Resources of California," by John S. Hittell. Most of the cotton used in the mill is imported by the Isthmus from New York, the difference in price of freight by steamer being more than compensated by the saving of time and interest as compared with shipments by sailing vessels. Small lots of cotton are imported also from Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands and Tahiti; and perhaps in time cotton will also be imported from China. The proprietors have announced their purpose of making coarse linen bags suitable for sacking wheat.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

Ten thousand tons of iron castings are made annually in San Francisco, which is the only point about which we have any information. There are a dozen foundries in this city, and about twice as many in other parts of the State, all the large interior towns having establishments for casting iron, though some of them are on a small scale. A large part of the work is that required for quartz mills, which have cast-iron mortars, stamp-heads, pans, gearing, and so forth. The stamp mills for cement also take the same kind of machinery. The hydraulic claims use cast-iron boxes, from which the water is distributed into the hose. The vineyards take cast-iron screws for their wine-presses, and some of them are very heavy, while steam engines are used to drive most of the grist and saw-mills of California. In short, iron is used very extensively in this State.

Besides the foundries, there are forty machine shops in this city for

trimming up and fitting castings, making boilers, and doing other iron work, which does not come under the head of casting. The number of men employed in the iron manufactures of San Francisco is 1,000. The iron work of this city is not for California alone, but for the whole Coast. Most of the large quartz mills for the silver and gold mines of Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona and Mexico, are made here; and one mill was made here to be set up in North Carolina. The freight was of course costly, but the proprietor said the superiority of a quartz mill made in San Francisco over one made in New York was sufficient to compensate him for the difference in the price. A large rolling mill is now going up on the Potrero, and when it is completed San Francisco will be able to produce almost any kind of iron that may be demanded.

There are several Saw manufactories in San Francisco, and they are occupied chiefly in the production of circular saws, of which a great number are used on the Pacific Coast, the value of those sold annually being not less than \$50,000; and six tons of steel are used here in a year in making the teeth alone. A late California invention of circular teeth is recognized as very meritorious, and it has already netted a fortune to the inventor.

There are numerous cutlers in San Francisco, who make razors and other edge tools that require the finest temper.

OIL MILL.

There is one Linseed-oil Mill in San Francisco—the only one in the State; it grinds flax-seed, mustard-seed and castor-bean, and presses out the oil: and grinds the flax-seed oil with white lead, ready for painting. The seed is crushed, by large stone wheels, in what miners call a *Chili mill*; and the oil is pressed out by hydraulic engines. The supply of domestic flax-seed is not yet large enough to keep the mill going, so the chief reliance, as yet, is on importation.

There is, in Sutter county, a Castor-oil Mill, where the beans are pressed with a screw in a cylinder ten inches in diameter. The oil is strained, boiled in water for fifteen minutes, and then put in the sunshine under glass for several days, to clarify it.

WIRE GOODS.

The manufacture of wire goods in all their variety was commenced in San Francisco in 1852, by Mr. George Dennis, the founder of the establishment now known as the "California Wire Works." As in the manufacture of the various descriptions of rope, so in this branch, the business was commenced with small means and limited facilities. From the employment of one or two men it has increased to from sixteen or twenty (with six looms) constantly employed in the manufacture of wire cloth of all conceivable braids and sizes of mesh, screens for ore, coal, sand, grain, etc., foundrymen's riddles, flour screens, fire fenders, quartz screens, show stands, and frames of all kinds, and an endless variety of fancy work in wire, of all conceivable patterns and for all sorts of uses. The application of

Browne's patent metallic weather strips and rubber mouldings has recently been added as a branch of the business. The great usefulness and additional comfort insured by means of these strips and mouldings have received the commendations of hundreds of our citizens in San Francisco as well as elsewhere. Rods and plates for raising the upper sashes of windows are also manufactured at this establishment, and only need an examination to be appreciated, and to receive an order for their application. Door and window frames covered with wire gauze, and neatly painted, are rapidly taking the place of the flimsy mosquito netting heretofore used for the exclusion of flies and mosquitoes from our dwellings, and last for years. The wire used in this establishment is principally manufactured in Massachusetts, and imported direct by the proprietor from the manufacturer, and amounts to from 75 to 100 tons per annum.

WIRE ROPE.

The manufacture of wire rope and cordage was commenced in San Francisco about ten years since, with very limited facilities and rude machinery. From a small beginning the manufacture of wire rope has grown, from year to year, and the firm now engaged in the business are able to supply the demand of the entire Pacific Coast for ropes for mining, ferries, ships' rigging, derrick guys, window cords, etc., etc. They have now in use three machines for making ropes, of the latest and most approved patterns, and capable of turning out ropes of any length required, and varying from one-sixteenth of an inch to two inches in thickness, and flat ropes from $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ to 5×1 inch. They consume about 200 tons of wire per annum, consisting of over forty different sizes. Steel wire also enters very largely into the manufacture of ropes, especially for hoisting ropes for mining shafts. All the principal mines of Nevada are supplied from this establishment—the Empire and Imperial Companies alone have in use 3,000 feet of steel wire rope, $3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inch, supplied during the past season. The number of men employed is comparatively small, as by the use of their improved machinery they are enabled to dispense almost entirely with manual labor.

BRASS CASTINGS.

There are over seventy hands employed in brass castings in San Francisco. The total amount of work produced during the year was valued at \$130,000. A large amount of brass castings are imported—perhaps as much as made in the city. The first foundry was established in 1850. There are four large establishments at present in operation. All articles are now produced of as good quality as those imported. At first the business was subject to the great drawbacks of high wages, rents, and interest on money, as compared with the same trade in the Atlantic States, while importers made vigorous competition to supply the demand. By hard work and close economy our local manufacturers, however, succeeded in establishing a prosperous business, and during the last five years have been able to undersell importers of Eastern work in many articles of the trade. All varie-

ties of work have been made, including the casting of bells of considerable-size, of good volume of sound and tone.

LEAD AND SHOT.

The San Francisco and Pacific Lead Pipe and Shot Company erected, some years since, a tower or manufactory at the corner of Howard and First streets, and have gone on rapidly increasing their business, until now the State and its adjoining neighbors are regularly supplied with all requisites in this line. It furnishes lead pipe from one-quarter inch to six inches in diameter, two-thirds of which is consumed in San Francisco. The weight of sheet-lead is, per square foot, from two and a half pounds to ten pounds and upwards. Bar lead is mostly used in San Francisco by tanners and others. Shot is made from No. 12 down to 000—from the heaviest to the lightest. Minié, rifle and pistol balls are also manufactured. The annual work of the Tower is—

Lead Pipe.....	400 tons.
Sheet Lead.....	300 "
Shot and Ball.....	200 "
Miscellaneous.....	100 "

Lead material is sold at 12 cents per pound; shot, in bags of 25 pounds, for \$2 50. The Managers of the late Sacramento Fair paid a high compliment to the excellence of the articles manufactured. In a short time this coast will supply all the lead necessary for home consumption. Several hundred tons have been received from the Colorado River.

GLASS.

The only Glass-works on the Pacific Coast—two in number—are in San Francisco; they employ eighty men, and the value of their manufactures amounts to \$80,000 annually. The chief articles of production heretofore have been the cheaper kind of bottles, such as are used for wine, pickles, jellies, preserved fruit, mustard, catsup, and mineral water. No window glass, or fine specimens of cut glass, table or toilet ware, are as yet made here. One establishment has turned out large retorts with a capacity of twenty gallons each, suitable for the use of acid factories. There is a glass-cutting shop, where glass is ground and cut to order. Most of the work done at this place is cutting ornamental figures in imported colored glass. There is also a house where mirrors are made by putting the quicksilver amalgam on the back of plate glass, which has been imported. The value of the mirrors made annually is \$18,000.

FURNITURE.

Although much of the furniture used on this coast is imported, the value of that made annually in San Francisco is \$1,000,000. The houses in the metropolis, generally, are very nicely furnished, and the most costly bedsteads, tables, bureaus, book-cases and dressing-cases are common. The kinds of wood mostly used in the home-made furniture are mahogany, black walnut, Mexican cedar, laurel, and mountain mahogany—all of which are imported, save the last two. The moun-

tain mahogany is very hard—too hard, in fact, for cheap working; the laurel is very beautiful: and a splendid specimen of it may be seen in the counter of the ALTA CALIFORNIA office. This wood has a beautiful grain and a light yellow color, which is peculiarly well adapted to staining, and its color can be so changed that none save experts can distinguish it, when polished, from mahogany, Mexican cedar, black walnut, or maple, whichever may be selected for imitation.

SILICIOUS POLISH.

This substance, called also Electro-Silicon, is a comparatively recent discovery, and is found in large quantities in Nevada, about eight miles from Virginia City. The article resembles the finest quality of chalk, but it consists for the most part of silica. It has proved to be the most valuable and effective article ever discovered for cleaning and polishing gold, silver and plated-ware, and all smooth metallic surfaces, of whatever description. It was introduced into use in San Francisco about six months since, and already there is a large and increasing demand for it. It is now used by jewellers for keeping new ware bright; by families for cleaning silver, copper, brass and tin ware; and also for keeping the exterior of fire arms in proper condition. In the latter case it has been found invaluable. An application of it to the barrels of rifles and pistols renders the accumulation of rust very difficult. It will also clean glassware with ease and rapidity. There are two large deposits of it, one thousand feet apart, near Virginia City. About three hundred tons of the article are above ground, in sight. It undergoes no preparation whatever. The silicon is taken from the earth, powdered, and put up in packages, when it is ready for the market. A considerable quantity has already been forwarded to New York. It is estimated that the consumption will be about eight hundred gross per month. It is sold in packages, at twenty-five and fifty cents each. Messrs. W. H. Keith & Co., druggists, are the agents in San Francisco.

GOLD-BEATING.

There are two parties in San Francisco engaged in the business of gold beating, for gilding and other ornamental purposes. Gold twenty-three carats fine is used in the manufacture. The quantity of gold leaf produced is not at all equal to the consumption. A considerable quantity is imported from the Eastern States, but the home-made article is received with greatest favor in the city. One hundred and twenty packages are produced monthly. Twelve persons are engaged at the business.

TYPE.

This new branch of industry on the Pacific Coast was commenced on the first of January, 1867, in the city of San Francisco, and, during the first six months of its operation, labored under the many disadvantages and perplexities incidental to the establishment of a new business. It has now been in operation eleven months, and there has been used, in the manufacture of type, 50,000 lbs. of lead, antimony and tin—which

have been purchased of dealers in San Francisco, thus increasing, to a considerable extent, the trade of the city. Employment is given to a large number of workpeople. It is worthy of notice, moreover, that type is manufactured and sold in San Francisco at Eastern prices, thus making a saving to the purchaser of at least ten per cent. in time and expense of importation. The profits of the manufacture, of course, can not be as greatly in favor of California as in the Eastern States, as labor is higher, and, up to the present time, the entire stock used has been of foreign product. The prospect now is, however, that California will soon furnish all the lead, antimony and tin required for her consumption from her own mines. At least one mining establishment on this coast is now turning out lead and antimony in great quantity, and a contract has been made to furnish a full supply at a price much less than the same can possibly be imported at from Europe or elsewhere; in fact, the Eastern markets will soon be compelled to look to California for lead and antimony—the supply is inexhaustible. The only type-foundry on this coast is that of Wm. Faulkner & Son, in San Francisco.

GOLD AND SILVER WARE.

The value of the Gold and Silverware made annually in San Francisco is about \$1,200,000. Six houses are engaged in making gold jewelry, and sixty men are employed. The articles mostly produced are buckles, rings, watch-chains, cane-heads, brooches, sleeve-buttons, and seals. Much auriferous quartz is used, in rings, cane-heads, brooches, sleeve-buttons and seals, which made, thus serve to indicate at once their Californian source, and for that reason are preferred by many as presents for their Eastern friends. Only very fine gold is used in gold ornaments made in this State.

About 4,000 ounces of silver are manufactured annually into forks, spoons, cups and table-ware in San Francisco, and about two dozen men are employed in the business.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The manufacture of farming implements has not made much progress in California, considering the vast demand and the attention given to home industry in general. Large quantities of reapers, ploughs, threshers, etc., are imported. San Francisco is the *entrepot* for all the Pacific States and adjoining Territories in supplying agricultural implements. At present, Messrs. Geo. P. Kimball & Co., carry on, at the State Prison, the manufacture of ploughs and wagons of all descriptions. The gang-plough of home production has lately been introduced. Instead of one man following one plough, he drives in front one span of horses, with which he operates two of the implements. The cultivators manufactured in San Francisco are very superior, and, with the gang-ploughs, are gaining rapidly in favor with agriculturists. The cost of labor and scarcity of special classes of lumber, as we are informed by importers, constitute bars to the successful prosecution of this branch of business, but there is little doubt that in a year or two home labor, ingenuity, and capital, will go

far toward supplying our farmers with implements. As it is, there is hardly a town or village in California that mechanics do not turn out more or less of these all-important adjuncts to the development of the resources of the coast. Had four times the number of gang-ploughs been manufactured during the year, they would have met a ready sale.

THE PACIFIC TANNERY AND BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

The Pacific Tannery and Boot and Shoe Company's Factory is located on Folsom street, near Eighteenth. In May last the business was started by this joint-stock corporation. The capital stock is \$100,000. The fact that the Boot and Shoe Factory is connected with a Tannery, and that this Tannery possesses more facilities for working all kinds of hides and skins into any description of leather than any similar establishment on this coast, gives the company extraordinary advantages. The Boot and Shoe Factory enjoys all the production of leather for its own use, without being subjected to the fluctuations of the market. Through the combination of the Tannery and the Factory—an advantage enjoyed only by this company—the foundation of the whole is made solid, and no fear of opposition exists. The corporation owns a one hundred vara lot, upon which are numerous buildings and valuable machinery for carrying on business. The quality and finish of the boots and shoes are of a high character. The various descriptions of the former—kip, screwed, pegged, miners', and copper-nailed; shoes, Oxford ties, Congress gaiters, brogans, etc.—are in such favor that the company is unable to supply the demand. The factory has facilities for employing two hundred more hands, and, as the demand now exceeds the supply, it is fair to infer that, with more capital, a most profitable and successful business will be extended to larger proportions. The company was organized in May, 1867; but, owing to the leather to be consumed coming from its own tannery, and it requiring ninety days to tan the hides and skins, the factory did not commence operations until August last. The demand for the goods cannot be supplied at present, owing to the scarcity of workmen—notwithstanding the company offers great inducements, employing white hands only, and paying by the dozen. With additional capital the business of the factory can be increased considerably.

The corporation, as above stated, has connected with the factory an extensive tannery. They enter the market and purchase hides and skins from butchers and others, which they immediately take in hand to convert into leather. Seven buildings are used for this purpose. There are numerous vats. The bark used is brought from Santa Cruz. The Tannery is connected with the Boot and Shoe Factory by a narrow bridge. Officers: President, Camillo Martin; Secretary, B. Pulverman.

LEATHER AND LEATHER-WORK.

The people of California eat much beef, and there is consequently a vast number of hides which must be exported raw or made into leather. Tanning has been established on an extensive scale, and the importation of certain kinds of leather has been entirely stopped, and exporta-

tion has been commenced. Most of the tanneries are in San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Marin, Sonoma and Mendocino counties. The four counties last mentioned possess a tree called the chestnut oak, the bark of which is reputed to be the best material known for tanning purposes. The varieties of leather produced are, mainly, sole leather, belting leather, kip skin, calf skin, sheep skin, plain morocco, and Turkey morocco. Our tanneries, however, do not consume all our hides, for we export about 15,000 annually.

Lately the manufacture of boots and shoes has been commenced on a large scale, thus making a home market for our leather, and giving employment to 250 men and women.

Large quantities of leather are also used in making hose, belting and harness. About 12,000 feet of hose, and 5,000 horse-collars are made in a year in San Francisco.

BONNET-FRAMES.

The manufacture of bonnets and hats, on an extensive scale, from straw braids, has not been yet inaugurated in California. Our market is supplied from Europe and the Eastern States. Considerable attention has been given to the manufacture of hat frames, intended for use of women and children. The Pacific Straw Works have an extensive establishment, and in addition to bleaching, dying and pressing apparatus, have a large amount of machinery for producing frames. The works produce 50,000 frames annually.

POWDER AND NITRO-GLYCERINE.

There are powder mills at Santa Cruz, and on Paper Mill creek, in Marin county. Most of the work is done in making blasting powder, of which large quantities are consumed in mining and in railroad work. Some cannon powder and rifle powder are also made, and also patent blasting powder, which last contains no saltpetre. All the nitre consumed in the powder mills is imported, and most of the sulphur, although the production of refined brimstone has been commenced at Clear Lake, and will probably increase. The charcoal is made near the mills, of willow and alder. Nitro-glycerine has, of late, come into extensive use, and finds much favor. Most of the blasting of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has been done with it, and experience shows that it is cheaper and more effective than any powder. Smaller holes and fewer of them are required, and the rock or earth is shattered into much smaller pieces.

CORDAGE.

The manufacture of cordage from Manila hemp was commenced in 1856, in San Francisco, by Tubbs & Co., and their establishment is still the only one on our coast. It employs forty-seven men, consumes 1,000 tons of hemp annually, and its annual production is worth about \$250,000, of which about \$200,000 goes for the raw material. The article called Manila hemp is entirely different from the true hemp, being the fibre of a kind of grass which is very long and strong, and very well adapted for making heavy cordage.

MISCELLANEOUS WOODEN MANUFACTURES.

The only tub factories on this coast are two in number, both in San Francisco. The work is all done by machinery; and for each man employed, three dozen pails or tubs are made daily. The number of men employed is forty, and last year 60,000 powder kegs, 30,000 tubs, and 72,000 pails were made. The articles are made stronger than in the Eastern States. Superiority of manufacture was necessary, at first, to secure a market, and it has been maintained since. Some powder kegs are made in Santa Cruz, near the powder mills.

A large number of casks are made for wine—some of them very large. For keeping wine in cellar, 500 gallons is a common size. The fermenting vats are usually made of redwood, and vary from 500 to 2,000 gallons. The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society has a number of casks that hold 4,000 gallons each. Most of the wine casks are made of oak, and the staves have all been imported, until lately; but now, fine stave timber has been discovered near Clear Lake, and there is enough to supply the wants of the State for many years.

BELLOWS.

There is one manufactory of blacksmiths' bellows in the city. The proprietor is C. W. Thomas. Hand bellows are little used, and none are made in the State. The wood work of smiths' bellows is all done by machinery, which enables a cheap and substantial article to be produced at home. The manufactory has been three years in existence, and eighty bellows of all sizes are turned out for use in this city every month. Every material used, with the exception of nails, is of home production. Redwood is employed for the frames, and the leather, entire, is heavy kip, alum-tanned at Santa Cruz. The binding is of sheep-skin, and the pipes of heavy sheet-iron. It is claimed that the domestic article is far superior to the imported, for the reason that the leather is whole, and not in pieces, as is the case in the Eastern-made bellows. The principal portion manufactured in this city are sent to mining localities, to Oregon, Montana, and even Utah. The prices range from \$10 to \$50; but the cost of those most generally in use is about \$17.

SOAP.

The soap factories of the coast are nearly all at San Francisco, where there are ten, which employ thirty-three men, and make 3,000,000 lbs. in a year, valued at \$375,000. The soaps made here are chiefly the plainer kinds, with which the market is now rendered independent of importation, and considerable quantities are exported, going to all parts of the coast. The tallow used in the factories is of home production, and so is the rosin required in making brown soap. Our finer toilet soaps are all imported.

CANDLES.

The manufacture of adamantine candles is carried on extensively. There are two factories in the city—one at the Mission and one at Black Point. A very superior article is produced, which will compare

favorably with the best imported. The amount of capital invested in machinery is \$50,000, and a considerable time has been spent in testing its powers to extract the stearine from tallow. The business may be considered in its infancy, and yet one thousand boxes of twenty pounds each are manufactured weekly and meet a ready sale. The candles sell at twenty-three cents per pound, and are forwarded in large quantities to the mines. There is no demand for the ordinary tallow moulded candles. It is expected that when the new machinery introduced is fully tested, that the two factories will quadruple their present production. They have been in operation about six months.

PAPER.

There are two paper mills in this State: the Pioneer, in Marin, and the San Lorenzo, in Santa Cruz county. The former, established about 1856, makes book and map paper, news paper, colored wrapping paper, and Manila and brown wrapping paper; the latter only news and straw paper. Together, they produce about 50,000 reams of paper annually, of which, three-fourths is coarse. They consume about 500 tons of rags, 100 tons of old rope, 700 tons of straw, and a considerable quantity of lime, in a year. The rags and the old rope are obtained in the San Francisco market; the straw is grown near the mills; the lime comes from Santa Cruz. Mr. Taylor, of the Pioneer mill, manufactured the paper used in the prize edition of "The Resources of California;" the San Lorenzo mill made the pasteboard—the manufacture of which, however, has been abandoned, at least temporarily, the demand for wrapping paper being larger and more constant.

FALL OF RAIN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The following table of the yearly fall of rain in San Francisco, from 1849 to 1867, is furnished to us by Mr. THOMAS TENNENT, Nautical Instrument maker, of this city, from records kept by him during that period. The table is arranged in seasons, from July 1st of each year to the same date of the succeeding year.

Seasons.	Inches.	Seasons.	Inches.	Seasons.	Inches.
1849-50	33.10	1855-56	21.66	1861-62	49.27
1850-51	7.18	1856-57	19.88	1862-63	13.62
1851-52	19.25	1857-58	21.81	1863-64	10.03
1852-53	33.20	1858-59	22.22	1864-65	24.73
1853-54	23.87	1859-60	22.27	1865-66	22.93
1854-55	23.68	1860-61	19.72	1866-67	33.84

HORNE TOOKE was the son of a poulterer, which he alluded to when called upon by the proud stripling of Eton to describe himself. "I am," said young Horne, "son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

FOREIGN CONSULS RESIDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The following named States are represented by L. Gottig, Acting Consul for Prussia—Baden, Oldenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe-De-malt, Schamberg-Lippe, Waldeck and Braunschweig; also, the free city of Hamburg. The Kingdom of Hanover, and Duchies of Nassau and Hesse-Cassel and City of Frankfort having been absorbed by Prussia, are represented by Mr. Gottig. It is understood that the new North German Confederation will appoint foreign consuls at an early day.

Mr. H. Michels represents Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, Saxony-Meiningen, and Saxony-Weimar. The other Consuls are as follows:

Austria, R. Hochkofler; Bavaria, C. F. Mebius; Belgium, E. Grisar; Bremen, C. Meinecke; Chili, H. Barrhoilet; Costa Rica, S. H. Greene; Denmark, G. O'Hara Taaffe; France, C. F. de Cazotte; Great Britain, W. L. Booker; Guatemala, S. H. Greene; Hawaiian Islands, C. E. Hitchcock; Italy, G. B. Cerutti; Japan, C. W. Brooks; Lubec, C. F. Mebius; Mecklenburg Schwerin, J. deFremery; Mexico, J. A. Godoy; Netherlands, J. deFremery; Norway, G. C. Johnson; Peru, M. Ramirez; Portugal, A. N. Byfield; Russia, M. Klinkoffstrom; San Salvador, R. W. Heath; Saxony, H. Michels; Saxony Anhalt, H. Behr; Spain, C. Martin; Sweden, G. C. Johnson; Switzerland, Henry Hentsch; United States of Colombia, F. Herrera; Wurtemberg, I. Wormser.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

TABLE SHOWING THE RAILROADS PROJECTED AND COMPANIES ORGANIZED IN THIS STATE,

Names and Termini.	Total Length.	Miles Completed.
Central Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to Fort Bridger.	900	100
Sacramento Valley Railroad, from Sacramento to Folsom.	22½	22½
Western Pacific Railroad, from Sacramento to San José.	120	20
Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, Folsom to Placerville.	36	26
California Central Railroad, from Folsom to Lincoln.	21	21
Yuba Railroad, from Lincoln to Marysville.	24	18
California Northern Railroad, from Marysville to Oroville.	26	26
San Francisco and San José Railroad, from San Francisco to San José.	50	50
San Francisco and Alameda Railroad, from Encinal to Vallejo Mills.	26	14
Oakland Railroad, from Oakland Point to Clinton.	4	4
Napa Valley Railroad, from Vallejo to Calistoga.	40	12
California Pacific Railroad, from Vallejo to Sacramento.	62	..
California and Oregon Railroad, from Marysville to Oregon.	300	..
Southern Pacific Railroad, from San José to Colorado River.	600	..
Copperopolis Railroad, from Copperopolis to Stockton.	35	13
Totals.	2,266	313½

DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL PACIFIC PORTS.

Furnished by the National Bureau of Statistics.

	Miles.*	Miles.†
From Honolulu, H. I., to New York, <i>via</i> Cape Horn.....	14,376	14,376
From Honolulu, H. I., to New York, <i>via</i> Panama.....	4,320	6,587
From Honolulu, H. I., to Panama, N. G.....	4,560	4,580
From Honolulu, H. I., to Callao, Peru.....	5,172	5,364
From Honolulu, H. I., to Valparaiso, Chilé.....	5,928	5,990
From Honolulu, H. I., to Acapulco, Mexico.....	3,282	3,282
From Honolulu, H. I., to Mazatlan, Mexico.....	2,856	2,856
From Honolulu, H. I., to Guaymas, Mexico.....	2,580	3,012
From Honolulu, H. I., to Cape San Lucas, Mexico.....	2,658	2,658
From Honolulu, H. I., to San Diego, California.....	2,262	2,262
From Honolulu, H. I., to San Francisco, California.....	2,080	2,080
From Honolulu, H. I., to Portland, Oregon.....	2,256	2,330
From Honolulu, H. I., to Victoria, V. I.....	2,310	2,530
From Honolulu, H. I., to New Westminster, B. C.....	2,358	2,410
From Honolulu, H. I., to New Archangel, Sitka Islands.....	2,370	2,370
From Honolulu, H. I., to Yokohama, Japan.....	3,354	3,475
From Honolulu, H. I., to Canton, China.....	4,848	5,017
From Honolulu, H. I., to Sydney, N. S. W.....	4,405	4,820
From Honolulu, H. I., to Melbourne, Victoria.....	4,810	5,280
From San Francisco to Yokohama, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	4,460	5,580
From San Francisco to Shanghai, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	5,328	6,740
From San Francisco to Hongkong, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	6,012	7,000
From San Francisco to Sydney, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	6,456	6,700
From San Francisco to Melbourne, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	6,860	7,160
From San Francisco to Calcutta, <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	6,810	11,380
From San Francisco to New York, <i>via</i> Cape Horn.....	14,000	14,000
From San Francisco to New York, <i>via</i> Panama.....	5,287	5,287
From San Francisco to Panama, N. G.....	2,886	3,260
From San Francisco to Callao, Peru.....	3,012	4,010
From San Francisco to Valparaiso, Chilé.....	5,124	5,300
From San Francisco to Acapulco, Mexico.....	1,740	1,850
From San Francisco to Manzanillo, Mexico.....	1,472	1,550
From San Francisco to Mazatlan, Mexico.....	1,200	1,390
From San Francisco to Guaymas, Mexico.....	864	1,530
From San Francisco to Cape San Lucas, Mexico.....	1,104	1,145
From San Francisco to San Diego, California.....	400	450
From San Francisco to Portland, Oregon.....	462	670
From San Francisco to Victoria, V. I.....	654	746
From San Francisco to New Westminster, B. C.....	690	815
From San Francisco to New Archangel, Sitka Islands... 1,284	1,284	1,290
From San Francisco to Karagawa, Japan.....	5,000	5,000
From Aspinwall, N. G., to Milford Haven, England.....	4,390	4,500
From Panama, N. G., to Tahiti, Society Islands.....	4,430	4,540
From Panama, N. G., to Sydney, N. S. W.....	7,638	7,690
From Panama, N. G., to Canton, China.....	8,760	9,577

* Shortest Distances in Nautical Miles. † Shortest Sailing Route in Nautical Miles.

Early Navigation of the Sacramento River.

The first steamboat that ever plowed the waters of the Sacramento, from San Francisco, was the *Sitka*, a Russian-built stern-wheel vessel, about sixty feet in length by seventeen in breadth, owned by Capt. Leidesdorff; and she reached what was then known as Sutter's Embarcadero, (now Sacramento City,) in the summer of 1847. The next was a stern-wheel steam scow, named *Lady Washington*, built at Sutter's Embarcadero in September, 1849, and was owned by Simons, Hutchinson & Co. and Smith, Bensley & Co., of that place; was run upon the upper rivers, and was the pioneer steam vessel above the mouth of the American River. The first trip was to where Coloma now stands; but, unfortunately, on her return trip the *Lady Washington* struck a snag and was sunk. She was afterwards raised, refitted, and named the *Ohio*. The next was a side-wheel steamer, that was sent by ship from New York, and put together in Sacramento City, there named the *Sacramento*, and was run between Sacramento and New York, on the Pacific (a city of great pretensions, which was located near the mouth of the San Joaquin River, but long since defunct), and there connected with a line of schooners from San Francisco. This vessel was owned and commanded by Capt. John Van Pelt. A number of steamers of more or less pretensions soon followed in the wake of the two named, to wit, a small craft called the *Mint*, then the propeller *McKim*, of 400 tons burthen, which was sent from New Orleans in 1848, *via* the Straits of Magellan, and arrived at San Francisco in less than two years. Then came the *Senator*, 500 tons burthen, which made the voyage around Cape Horn, and arrived at San Francisco on the 27th of October, 1849. During the first year of her operations between San Francisco and Sacramento her net profits were over \$60,000 per month. The rates of passage were \$25 per passenger up, and \$30 down; meals, \$2 each; state-rooms, \$10 each; freight, from \$40 to \$50 per ton. The next boat that made its appearance in these waters was a stern-wheel steamboat called the *Lawrence*, 108 feet in length, and 18 feet wide. She was brought out by a New Bedford company, and made her first trip between San Francisco and Stockton in November, 1849, and was the first steamboat that arrived at or sailed from that city. Afterwards she was sold to another company, who sent her up the Feather River, to Marysville; she was also the first steamboat that ever ascended that river. Then came the *Linda*, the *Gold Hunter*, and the *Jack Hayes*; the latter was the first steamboat that ever ascended the Sacramento River to Tehama. The *Captain Sutter* then followed, which was the first to make regular trips between San Francisco and Stockton.

“WOMEN are created half devil and half angel, and the angel part soars to Heaven from the marriage altar,” very truthfully remarks some wise philosopher; but he does not add that it is because, at that point, she meets the other half of her devil nature, and then she has no further use for the angelic.

LIST OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS IN CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	County Seats.	Counties.	County Seats.
Alpine.....	Silver Mountain	Placer.....	Auburn
Alameda.....	San Leandro	Plumas.....	Quincy
Amador.....	Jackson	Sacramento.....	Sacramento
Butte.....	Oroville	San Bernardino...	San Bernardino
Calaveras.....	San Andreas	San Diego.....	San Diego
Colusa.....	Colusa	San Francisco.....	San Francisco
Contra Costa.....	Martinez	San Mateo.....	Redwood City
Del Norte.....	Crescent City	San Joaquin.....	Stockton
El Dorado.....	Placerville	San Luis Obispo..	San Luis Obispo
Fresno.....	Millerton	Santa Barbara....	Santa Barbara
Humboldt.....	Eureka	Santa Clara.....	San José
Inyo.....	Independence	Santa Cruz.....	Santa Cruz
Kern.....	Havilah	Shasta.....	Shasta
Klamath.....	Orleans Bar	Sierra.....	Downieville
Lake.....	Lakeport	Siskiyou.....	Yreka
Lassen.....	Susanville	Solano.....	Fairfield
Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles	Sonoma.....	Santa Rosa
Marin.....	San Raphael	Stanislaus.....	Knight's Ferry
Mariposa.....	Mariposa	Sutter.....	Yuba City
Mendocino.....	Ukiah City	Tehama.....	Red Bluffs
Merced.....	Snelling's	Trinity.....	Weaverville
Mono.....	Bridgeport	Tulare.....	Visalia
Monterey.....	Monterey	Tuolumne.....	Sonora
Napa.....	Napa City	Yolo.....	Woodland
Nevada.....	Nevada City	Yuba.....	Marysville

DEBTS AND ASSETS OF COUNTIES IN CALIFORNIA.

Appended is a table showing the assets and debt of each county in the State :

	Assets.	Debts.
Alameda.....	\$15,358	\$21,200
Alpine.....	11,000	10,000
Amador.....	.....	96,542
Butte.....	57,487	277,512
Calaveras.....	1,722	194,453
Colusa.....	3,720	33,491
Contra Costa.....	18,869	38,286
Del Norte.....	4,686	22,683
El Dorado.....	....	266,559
Fresno.....	...	17,473
Humboldt.....	11,500	2,000
Klamath.....	17,190	11,864
Lake.....	2,235	.....
Lassen.....	700	16,300
Los Angeles.....	26,925	171,296
Marin.....	7,823	476
Mariposa.....	3,596	47,759
Mendocino.....	6,000	43,867

Merced.....		\$17,000
Monterey.....	2,918	35,714
Napa.....		69,000
Nevada.....	8,000	22,600
Placer.....	34,255	215,745
Plumas.....	500	8,000
Sacramento.....	70,148	665,022
San Bernardino.....	1,117	21,007
San Diego.....		80,005
San Francisco.....	1,461,744	3,485,550
San Joaquin.....	343,132	96,868
San Luis Obispo.....		36,800
San Mateo.....	12,485	.....
Santa Barbara.....	1,500	40,000
Santa Clara.....	175,000	270,060
Santa Cruz.....	3,587	24,390
Shasta.....	3,809	46,500
Sierra.....	4,705	40,402
Siskiyou.....	4,360	55,340
Solano.....	3,000	149,830
Sonoma.....	24,500	.....
Stanislaus.....	13,567	14,608
Sutter.....	9,111	2,065
Tehama.....	12,000	98,746
Trinity.....	4,000	44,000
Tulare.....	2,000	52,000
Tuolumne.....	21,600	114,366
Yolo.....	5,276	24,855
Yuba.....	12,000	187,400

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	Value of Real Estate.	Val. of Personal Prop.
Alpine.....	\$251,380 00	\$137,159 00
Alameda.....	4,134,716 67	1,497,310 00
Amador.....	1,062,058 00	869,059 00
Butte.....	1,205,912 00	1,504,948 00
Calaveras.....	965,551 00	928,430 00
Colusa.....	695,572 00	993,583 00
Contra Costa.....	1,400,274 04	1,067,546 86
Del Norte.....	166,159 00	220,131 00
El Dorado.....	1,870,065 00	1,681,373 00
Fresno.....	227,166 00	611,547 00
Humboldt.....	751,400 00	953,658 00
Inyo.....	71,800 00	124,627 00
Klamath.....	.....	242,100 00
Kern.....	117,600 00	702,225 33
Lassen.....	245,463 00	212,178 00
Lake.....	75,992 54	340,467 46

Los Angeles	\$1,149,267 05	\$1,204,125 35
Merced.....	302,435 00	540,959 00
Mendocino.....	514,274 27	1,330,790 00
Marin.....	1,585,862 00	855,122 00
Mariposa.....	873,309 00	542,574 00
Monterey.....	643,423 99	571,354 00
Mono.....	178,725 00	179,246 00
Napa.....	1,943,285 00	1,104,096 34
Nevada.....	2,751,373 00	2,420,714 00
Placer.....	1,710,805 00	1,981,556 21
Plumas.....	565,639 50	617,972 50
Sacramento.....	4,556,811 00	5,161,215 00
San Bernardino.....	.....	620,882 00
San Diego.....	138,116 34	330,207 92
San Joaquin.....	3,211,879 00	2,129,067 00
San Luis Obispo.....	446,233 43	345,837 92
Santa Clara.....	5,494,781 00	2,715,066 00
Santa Cruz.....	934,522 00	512,273 00
Santa Barbara.....	512,045 36	259,816 08
Shasta.....	465,084 00	663,940 11
Sierra.....	1,006,222 00	1,231,779 00
Siskiyou.....	472,375 00	1,145,447 00
San Mateo.....	952,471 00	361,015 00
Solano.....	1,751,730 00	1,296,276 15
Sonoma.....	3,176,697 00	2,519,174 00
Sutter.....	278,628 00	1,566,778 00
Stanislaus.....	448,770 00	582,791 00
San Francisco.....	53,535,421 00	42,387,049 15
Trinity.....	247,206 00	406,203 25
Tuolumne.....	721,882 00	738,162 50
Tulare.....	448,932 50	850,374 00
Tehama.....	179,413 00	1,040,930 00
Yolo.....	1,140,966 00	1,156,883 00
Yuba.....	1,724,517 00	1,754,503 00
Totals.....	<u>\$107,257,308 79</u>	<u>\$92,490,635 88</u>

The following table exhibits the total assessment of real and personal property from the organization of the State to the year 1866, inclusive:

1850.....	\$55,670,689 00	1859.....	\$131,068,279 49
1851.....	49,231,052 00	1860.....	148,193,540 02
1852.....	64,579,375 00	1861.....	147,811,617 16
1853.....	95,335,646 00	1862.....	160,369,071 81
1854.....	111,191,630 00	1863.....	174,104,955 77
1855.....	103,887,193 55	1864.....	180,484,949 85
1856.....	95,007,440 93	1865.....	183,509,161 00
1857.....	126,059,461 82	1866.....	200,764,135 50
1858.....	123,955,877 00	1867 (incomplete).....	211,466,101 00

STATE TREASURER'S REPORT.

We obtain from the report of the State Treasurer the following figures, showing the expenditure of the State Government for the past two years :

For what purpose.	17th year.	18th year.
Executive Department.....	\$89,534 96	\$76,181 38
Legislative Department.....	258,805 55	10,514 57
Judicial Department.....	109,374 62	114,564 24
State Library.....	15,318 74	13,130 70
Support of Insane.....	123,944 19	171,437 25
Support of Deaf, Dumb and Blind...	.....	40,000 00
State Prison.....	113,312 80	50,000 00
State Reform School.....	14,500 00	.....
Support of the Indigent Sick.....	13,911 30	14,061 45
Charitable Institutions.....	50,712 50	34,500 00
Relief Purposes.....	17,339 37	.....
Support of Common Schools.....	198,616 26	233,333 51
State Normal School.....	7,175 47	.....
State Printing.....	61,685 40	42,314 65
Redemption of State Bonds.....	393,832 33	417,411 44
Purchase of State Bonds.....	.....	17,725 75
Interest on State Debt.....	293,024 09	505,543 26
Military Purposes.....	944,629 01	702,698 06
Reclamation of Swamp Lands.....	.....	70,709 87
Miscellaneous Purposes.....	402,159 69	440,186 56
Total.....	\$3,136,770 03	\$2,954,233 79

The revenue was \$2,970,736 48 for the seventeenth fiscal year, and \$3,595,232 06 for the eighteenth fiscal year.

OLD, BUT GOOD.—It cannot be that the earth is man's abiding-place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temples of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass on to leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars, which hold festival by the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in Alpine torrents? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where rainbows never fade, where the stars will be out before us like islets that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us as shadows will stay in our possession forever.—*Geo. D. Prentice.*

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the Public Debt, since the commencement of the War, has been as follows :

1860.....	\$64,769,703 08	1864.....	\$1,740,690,489 49
1861.....	90,867,828 68	1865.....	2,682,593,026 53
1862.....	514,211,371 92	1866.....	2,783,425,879 21
1863.....	1,098,793,181 37	1867.....	2,625,502,848 02

Statement of the Public Debt on the 1st of November, 1867:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds.....	\$198,845,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868.....	14,690,941 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881.....	283,676,600 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds.....	1,267,898,100 00
Navy pension fund.....	13,000,000 00
Total.....	\$1,778,110,991 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds.....	18,042,000 00
Three years compound interest notes.....	62,558,940 00
Three years seven-thirty notes.....	334,607,700 00
Three per cent. certificates.....	11,560,000 00
Total.....	\$426,768,640 00

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

Three years seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867....	\$3,371,100 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, Aug. 15, and Oct. 15, 1867.....	9,316,100 00
Bonds of Texas indemnity.....	262,000 00
Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto.....	163,661 64
Bonds April 15, 1842.....	54,061 64
Treasury notes March 3, 1863.....	868,240 00
Temporary loan.....	4,168,375 55
Certificates of indebtedness.....	34,000 00
Total.....	\$18,237,538 83

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes.....	\$357,164,844 00
Fractional currency.....	30,706,433 39
Gold certificates of deposit.....	14,514,200 00
Total.....	\$402,385,677 39

Total debt.....\$2,625,502,848 02

AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.

In coin.....	\$111,540,317 35
In currency.....	22,458,080 67
Total.....	\$133,998,398 02

Amount of debt less cash in the Treasury.....\$2,491,504,450 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of November, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Treason and misprision of treason can only be committed by persons owing allegiance to the State. Treason consists of levying war against the State or adhering to its enemies, and requires the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court, before conviction. Punishment: death. Misprision of treason consists of the knowledge and concealment of treason without assenting to or participating in the crime. Punishment: imprisonment not to exceed five years in State Prison.

Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. Punishment: death.

All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or torture, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, or premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, is deemed murder in the first degree; and all other kinds of murder are deemed murder in the second degree. Every person convicted of the last named crime shall suffer imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not less than ten years, and which may extend to life.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice expressed or implied, and without any mixture of deliberation. Punishment: imprisonment in State Prison for a period not to exceed ten years.

In order to make the killing either murder or manslaughter, it is requisite that the party die within a year and a day after the stroke received, or the cause of death administered.

For a woman concealing birth of her illegitimate child, whether born dead or alive: County Jail one year.

For killing an antagonist in a duel: State Prison not exceeding seven years, nor less than one year. Civil remedies are provided for the heirs and creditors of deceased against the surviving party in the duel.

For posting a person in writing or print, for using reproachful or contemptuous language to or concerning another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge: County Jail for a term not exceeding six months, and a fine of one thousand dollars.

For prize fighting, and all persons present aiding and abetting: Imprisonment in State Prison for a period not exceeding two years.

Abortion: imprisonment in State Prison for a period not less than two years, which may be extended to five years.

Mayhem consists in unlawfully depriving a human being of a member of his or her body, or disfiguring or rendering it useless. Punishment: imprisonment in State Prison for a term not to exceed fourteen years.

Rape: imprisonment in State Prison for a term not less than five years, and which may extend to life.

Assault is an unlawful attempt, coupled with a present ability to commit a violent injury on the person of another: fine, five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in county jail for three months.

Assault with intent to commit murder, rape, the infamous crime against nature, mayhem, robbery, or grand larceny : State Prison one year, which may be extended to fourteen years.

Assault with a deadly weapon, where no considerable provocation appears, or where the circumstances of the case show an abandoned or malignant heart : State Prison not to exceed two years, or fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both such fine or imprisonment.

Assault and battery : fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or County Jail for a period not exceeding one year.

False imprisonment consists in confinement or detention of a person without sufficient legal authority. Punishment : payment of all damages sustained by the person so imprisoned, and fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or County Jail for a term not exceeding one year.

Every person who shall forcibly steal, take, or arrest any man, woman or child, whether white, black or colored, or any Indian, with intention to take him or her out of the State without legal authority, shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping. Punishment : State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than ten years for such kidnapping or attempted kidnapping.

Burglary : State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than ten years.

Robbery is the felonious and violent taking of money, goods, or other valuable thing from the person of another by force or intimidation. Punishment : State Prison for a term not less than one year, and which may extend to life.

Grand larceny is the stealing, taking, or driving away of the personal goods or property of another, of the value of fifty dollars or more : State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

Petit larceny is the stealing of property under the value of fifty dollars : imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by such fine and imprisonment.

Buying or receiving stolen goods : same as in cases of grand and petit larceny.

Embezzlement, by public officers, of money, goods, books of record, notes, or any other written security, being the property of the State, or county, or corporate body : State Prison one year, which may be extended to ten years.

Forgery : State Prison from one to fourteen years.

Counterfeiting gold or silver coin now current, or passing or giving in payment such counterfeit coin, or procuring the same to be uttered or passed with intention to defraud, or having in possession dies or plates for the purpose : punished same as forgery.

Perjury, or subornation of witnesses : punished same as forgery.

Bribery or attempted bribery of public officers, or public officers who receive bribes : same punishment as forgery, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

Wilful inhumanity or oppression to prisoners by sheriffs or jailors : fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and removal from office.

Resisting public officers in making arrests or serving legal process : fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding five years.

Rescuing convicts: persons convicted of this offence shall suffer the same punishment that would be inflicted on the person so set at liberty or rescued.

Rescuing persons in legal custody on civil process : fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Compounding and compromising offences: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail not more than six months.

Conspiring to commit any offence, or to falsely indict another for any offence, or falsely to maintain any suit, or to conspire to cheat or defraud any person of any property: County Jail not more than one year, or fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Personating public officers: fine one thousand dollars.

Embracery, or attempt to influence juries corruptly: fine five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in State Prison five years. Any juror convicted of taking any money, reward, or other thing: same punishment, and disqualification forever to act as a juror.

Publication of abortionist advertisements: imprisonment in State Prison from three to ten years.

Exhibiting or using deadly weapons: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail not more than six months.

Carrying concealed weapons: County Jail not more than ninety days, or fine not more than two hundred dollars.

Dance houses and hurdy-gurdy girls: persons employing females under seventeen years old to dance or exhibit themselves for hire, drink, or gain, in any saloon, cellar, public garden or ball-room, or employing such girls to play musical instruments for hire or gain, are subjected to punishment by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not over one month, or by both.

Gambling: each and every person who shall deal, play, or carry on, open or cause to be opened, or who shall conduct, either as owner or employé, whether for hire or not, any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquenet, rouge et noir, rondo, or any banking game played with cards, dice, or any other device, whether the same be played for money, checks, credit, or any other representative of value, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Punishment: fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the County Jail until such fine is paid, with costs of prosecution, provided such imprisonment shall not exceed one year. Owners of property renting premises for gambling purposes, same punishment. All contracts made by losers, void. Any person losing money has cause of action against dealer or player winning same.

Extortion by any judge, sheriff, coroner, or other public officer, by wilfully or corruptly asking or demanding any fee or reward as a condition precedent to the performance of his duty, except such as is allowed by law: fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sending threatening letters: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six months.

Opening sealed letters not addressed to person opening same: fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Disturbing peace in the night time: fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two months.

Persons assembled for the purpose of disturbing the peace, refusing to disperse on being desired or commanded to do so by a judge, justice of the peace, or other public officer, on conviction shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not more than six months.

Fighting in a public place: fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Routs and riots: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Disturbing religious assemblies: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding three months.

Selling liquor at camp meetings, when a person erects or keeps a booth, tent, stall or other contrivance for the purpose, is deemed a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine not less than five nor more than five hundred dollars.

Public officers having knowledge of an intention of two persons to fight a duel, and who neglect to arrest the parties and prevent the duel, are liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Libel: fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail for a period not exceeding one year. Truth may be given in evidence to the jury, who have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Bigamy is punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the State Prison not more than three years.

If any man or woman, being unmarried, shall knowingly marry the husband or wife of another, such man or woman shall be fined not less than two thousand dollars, or imprisoned in State Prison not more than three years.

Incest is punished by imprisonment in State Prison not exceeding ten years.

Selling unwholesome provisions, or, knowingly, the flesh of diseased animals: fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six months.

Destroying official printed posters: fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail one month.

Having burglarious instruments in possession, with intent to break and enter into any building, or found in any building with intent to steal: imprisonment in County Jail not more than two years.

Fraudulent conveyances: fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Swindling: fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six months.

Cheating and false pretences: fine not exceeding one thousand dol-

lars, and imprisonment in County Jail not more than one year, and property fraudulently obtained, to be returned to proper owner.

Selling land twice : State Prison not less than one nor more than ten years.

False weights and measures—those knowingly using such shall be deemed common cheats : fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and imprisonment three months in County Jail.

Frauds against creditors by disposing of property : imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding one year, or fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both.

Poisoning cattle : County Jail not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Malicious injury to domestic animals, or cruelly treating such : fine not over five hundred dollars, or County Jail not over six months, or by both.

Malicious injury to lumber or water-craft, bridges, canals, jails, or setting fire to any wood and grass, is punished in a similar manner.

Counterfeiting private stamps or labels : County Jail six months, or fine not less than three hundred dollars, nor exceeding six hundred dollars.

Abduction of women with intention to compel to marry against will, or to defile : State Prison two years, and may be extended to fourteen.

Abduction of children under ten years from parents : State Prison not exceeding ten years, or fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by both.

Poisoning springs, wells or reservoirs : State Prison not less than one nor more than ten years.

Arson in first degree is setting fire to a dwelling in which there shall be at the time some human being : State Prison not less than two years, and which may extend to life.

Arson in second degree is setting on fire, in day time, any building, or, day or night time, any grain or standing crops, or any public building, or any ship, or any bridge, of the value of fifty dollars or over : State Prison not less than one year nor over ten ; and should there be loss of life in consequence of such burning, the offence will be deemed murder, and punished accordingly.

Burning insured property : punished same as arson in second degree.

Publishing lewd papers, books, or pictures : fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in County Jail not over three months, or by both.

Bribery of witnesses : fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not over six months in County Jail.

House-breaking in day time : State Prison from one to five years.

Stealing dogs : punished same as petit larceny.



IF we were only half as lenient to the living as we are to the dead, how much happiness might we render them, and from how much vain and bitter remorse might we be spared when the grave, the "all-atoning grave," has closed over them?

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINTING.

Previous to the year 1600, printing from wooden blocks was said to have been known and practised in China; but the most authentic information as to the art of which we now have record is given below, and may be verified.

1400—Playing-cards first printed from blocks, in Europe.

1440—John Genesteish, surnamed Guttenberg, first prints in an alphabetical language from wooden blocks—which served only for the work printed.

1445—John Meydenbuch joins his wealth to the skill of Guttenberg and John Faustus, who were the first printers. About this time Faustus invents movable types of metal, receiving assistance from his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, who devised the punches, matrices and moulds, for casting them.

1468—Faustus prints the Vulgate Bible, in two volumes, which he sold at first as high as five hundred crowns per copy. Having reduced the price to thirty crowns per copy, he was seriously adjudged to be in league with the devil, and would have been sacrificed for witchcraft had he not explained his art.

1466—Faustus prints "Cicero de Officiis," and soon after dies.

1473—Greek first printed.

1474—First printing in England.

1475—First almanac printed.

1495—Wynkyn de Worde prints the first book on paper manufactured in England.

1499—First work of a geographical nature printed in Spain.

1522—Hebrew printed in Germany.

1532—Gazetteers first published in Venice, and so called from a coin, for which they were sold—*Gazettea*.

1537—The first book on longitude, written by Nonius, and printed in Portugal.

1554—The first alphabet for the deaf and dumb, with instructions, printed in Spain.

1571—Printers in Paris, as a mark of respect, authorized to wear swords.

1577—Book of Diophantine Algebra first printed.

1588—"English Mercuria," a pamphlet, printed; the first attempt at periodical literature.

1603—First Decimal Arithmetic printed in Flanders.

1612—King James', the present version of the Bible, which had been seven years in the hands of the translators, printed.

1615—Napier's Logarithms printed.

1639—Printing at Cambridge, Mass.; being the first attempt within the present limits of the United States.

1661—"The Public Intelligencer," by Sir Robert L'Estrade—the first newspaper published in England, of which a few numbers are extant.

1665—The first Treatise on Insurance printed.

1705—The "Boston News Letter," the first paper within the present limits of the United States, printed by John Cambell, a Scotchman.

1706—Dr. Franklin, the great American printer, philosopher and statesman, born in Boston.

1709—American "Weekly Mercury," the first paper in Philadelphia, printed.

1727—The "New York Gazette," the first paper in that State, printed and published in June.

1729—"Maryland Gazette" printed.

1731—Printing in South Carolina.

1732—First printing on paper made in the United States.

1837—First printing in Georgia.

1755—Johnson's Dictionary printed in England.

1771—Printing in Louisiana.

1776—Fifty-six newspapers printed in the United States.

1797—First printing in Mississippi.

1799—"Mississippi Gazette" printed at Natchez.

1814—Printing in Alabama.

1828—Nine hundred newspapers printed in the United States.

1836—Thirteen hundred newspapers in the United States and Territories and District of Columbia. From that time to the present the increase in newspapers and books printed has scarcely a limit.

Japanese Quakeometer.

It is well known that earthquakes are common in parts of Japan and not unfrequently they are destructive. If there be any person who has a doubt of there being science in Japan, let him listen to the way they know the coming of an earthquake, and are enabled to warn the inhabitants. A horse-shoe magnet is suspended from a beam, and a bar of iron, of about its capacity to keep in attraction, is attached to the open ends. Under this, at a short distance, are two bells, like the thumb-spring table bells we use. This completes the philosophical instrument. Preceding all earthquakes, and as a necessary condition to these phenomena, there is a marked change in the electric condition of the air. An unwonted sultriness and oppressive breathing are its characteristics in this latitude. The Japanese have discovered that the magnet suffers a diminution of its power to attract iron in this condition of the atmosphere, and that it may be a day or so before the catastrophe follows the warning. The power of the magnet is so nearly balanced by the bar of iron, that, on the occurrence of sufficient disturbance of the electric equilibrium, the iron bar is set free, and, falling on the spring-bells, the alarm is given to all within hearing, and thence it is communicated to the public in season to make preparation for its reception. We get this information from General Sasaki Gouruk, of Daimo Yetsezen's principality. This officer has been East, buying arms for his Government. He is a scientific, mechanical and military engineer. He has made a good use of his time studying the industries of San Francisco.

MORSE TELEGRAPH.

LETTERS.

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	
Y	Z	&		

NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	
8	9	0	

PUNCTUATION MARKS.

Period.	Semicolon.	Comma.
Interrogation.	Apostrophe.	Emphasis.
Quotation.	Bracket.	
Paragraph.	¶	

SIGNALS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Wait a moment. | 44. Answer by Telegraph. |
| 3. Through business. | 64. How is the weather? |
| 4. Where shall I go ahead? | 73. My best respects. |
| 5. Have you anything for me? | 77. Are you ready? |
| 6. Office Message. | 79. Received and Delivered. |
| 9. Repeat this message back. | 134. Who is writing? |
| 22. Give circuit for testing lines. | OK. All right. |
| 12. What time is it? | GA. Go ahead. |
| 13. Do you understand? | AHR. Another. |
| 18. What is the matter? | NM. No more. |
| 28. Do you get my writing? | GM. Good morning. |
| 33. Answer paid here. | SIG. Signature. |
| 34. Make Dots. | FM. From. |

RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN FIRST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The First District for Internal Revenue purposes, in California, is composed of the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo. Following will be seen a table exhibiting the monthly receipts for taxes on leading branches of business, together with the total amount of internal revenue collected each month, since June, 1866. It appears that the entire sum received by United States Government officers as tax on whiskey, during the last fiscal year, amounts to \$23,000,000, and of this San Francisco contributes \$1,700,000—one-sixteenth of the entire amount collected throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is fair to assume that the duties of revenue officers have been faithfully performed in this State, and that there is some foundation for the reports spread abroad as to frauds on the treasury by distillers in other parts of the country.

	Distilled Sp'ts.	Cigars.	Refined Sugar.	Tobacco.	Bullion.	Income.	Total from all Sources.
July, 1866...	\$100,914 71	\$22,109 59	\$14,527 83	\$19,900 30	\$25,495 79	\$11,469 92	\$365,841 22
August.....	146,328 43	24,931 63	15,665 88	63,362 73	20,834 62	20,747 75	446,980 30
September...	109,628 68	36,951 00	5,314 18	83,250 00	10,857 00	101,166 47	447,922 93
October.....	190,732 00	21,529 00	17,861 00	69,577 00	30,028 00	667,438 00	1,138,071 27
November...	162,653 10	17,370 00	7,842 00	33,125 00	17,369 00	57,929 11	410,408 51
December...	153,943 00	22,516 00	9,018 00	18,801 00	20,772 00	32,840 00	343,051 00
January, 1867	167,920 16	20,724 00	1,296 58	38,200 00	15,680 00	12,914 20	340,567 00
February....	99,254 00	16,493 00	2,758 59	43,200 00	9,112 00	19,441 58	253,198 00
March.....	105,951 00	12,333 00	2,399 67	53,950 00	15,000 00	21,013 15	288,716 00
April.....	217,086 00	11,684 00	5,863 69	74,813 00	14,137 00	20,582 26	428,198 00
May.....	150,852 00	12,700 00	5,574 00	55,800 00	16,901 00	16,832 00	365,975 00
June.....	150,852 74	13,449 00	5,574 06	45,502 00	16,130 00	22,885 00	319,387 00
July.....	179,739 00	13,007 00	2,182 00	57,336 00	17,820 00	470,085 00	847,533 00
August.....	164,751 00	14,964 00	5,978 00	61,500 00	15,968 00	65,372 00	470,219 00
September...	104,374 00	16,229 00	6,570 00	72,806 00	15,036 00	49,902 00	377,986 00
October.....	186,522 00	12,275 00	5,336 00	73,326 00	15,430 00	32,403 00	429,838 00

The entire amount of Internal Revenue collected in San Francisco during the fiscal year ending June, 1867, was \$5,148,318, and during the succeeding four months, \$2,125,576.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

5628.	1868.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Sabat 1....	January 25.	
Adar 1....	February 24.	
" 11....	March 5.	Fast of Esther.
" 14....	" 8.	Purim.
" 15....	" 9.	Schuschan Purim.
Nisan 1....	" 24.	
" 15....	April 7.	Passover begins.*
" 16....	" 8.	Second Feast.*
" 21....	" 13.	Seventh Feast.*
" 22....	" 14.	Eighth Feast.*
Yisr 1....	" 23.	
" 18....	May 10.	Lag B'omer.
Sivan 1....	" 22.	
" 6....	" 27.	Feast of Weeks *
" 7....	" 28.	Second Feast.*
Tamus 1....	June 21.	
" 17....	July 7.	Fast of Tamuz.
Ab 1....	" 20.	
" 9....	" 28.	Fast of Ab.
Elul 1....	August 19.	
5629.		
Tisri 1....	September 17.	New Year's Feast.*
" 2....	" 18.	Second Feast.*
" 4....	" 20.	Fast of Guedaliah.
" 10....	" 26.	Fast: Day of Atonement.*
" 15....	October 1.	Feast of Tabernacles.*
" 16....	" 2.	Second Feast.*
" 21....	" 7.	Feast of Branches.
" 22....	" 8.	End of Feast of Tabernacles.*
" 23....	" 9.	Feast of the Law.*
Hesvan 1....	" 17.	
Kislev 1....	November 15.	
" 25....	December 9.	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple.*
Tebet 1....	" 15.	
" 10....	" 24.	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem.
	1869.	
Sabat 1....	January 13.	

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.

WHEN the Oracle at Delphos declared Socrates to be the wisest of men, he replied that he was wise enough to know that he knew nothing. This instance is the first on record of a Greek being a Know-Nothing.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

The following is a list of the steamers that have been owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, since the year 1848 and up to 1868, and run by them in the Pacific and China service. Those marked with an asterisk are not now in the service of the Company.

Steamships.	Old Meas.	New Meas.	Remarks.
OREGON*.....	1,099	1,052	
PANAMA*.....	1,087	887	
TENNESSEE*.....	1,275	....	Wrecked March 6, '53, 4½ miles N.W. Heads.
GOLDEN GATE*....	2,067	....	Burned July 27, 1862, off Manzanillo.
COLUMBIA*.....	777	....	Gone to China. [bolded Co.
NORTHERNER*....	1,013	....	Wrecked Jan'y 5, '60, off Centreville, Hum.
COLUMBUS*.....	460	....	Sold to Panama R.R. Co.—since wrecked.
REPUBLIC*.....	....	....	Coal Hulk, at Acapulco, for C.O.M.S.S. Co.
ISTHMUS*.....	374	....	Wrecked, December, 1856, near C. Flattery.
FREMONT*.....	559	....	(Propeller.) Now sailing vessel.
CAROLINA*.....	600	....	(Pr.) Altered to steam-tug. Now at Calcutta.
CONSTITUTION*...	530	....	(Propeller.) Now sailing vessel.
UNICORN*.....	389	....	Eng. Lost in Australia.
WINFIELD SCOTT*.	1,291	....	Lost December 2, 1853.
JOHN L. STEPHENS*	2,182	1,995	
WASHINGTON*....	1,640	....	Broken up.
SONORA*.....	1,616	....	Condemned.
ORIZABA*.....	1,450	....
UNCLE SAM*.....	1,433	....	Now at Manila.
SIERRA NEVADA*.	1,246	1,394	
CORTES*.....	1,117	....	Burned at Shanghai.
CALIFORNIA.....	1,057	....	Pioneer ship.
GOLDEN AGE.....	2,281	1,869	
ST. LOUIS.....	1,621	1,711	
HERMANN.....	....	2,115	
COLORADO.....	3,357	3,728	
GOLDEN CITY.....	3,642	3,589	
CONSTITUTION...	3,315	3,575	
SACRAMENTO.....	....	2,682	
MONTANA.....	....	2,676	
GREAT REPUBLIC....	....	3,881	China Line.
CHINA.....	....	3,836	"
NEW YORK.....	....	2,117	
COSTA RICA.....	....	1,917	
JAPAN.....	....	3,897	Building.
AMERICA.....	....	....	"
ANCON.....	....	....	Tender for Panama Bay.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP CO.

The steamships of this company run on several routes, as follows: to Sitka, Alaska, and Victoria, V. I.; to Portland, Oregon; to Santa

Cruz, Monterey, and San Luis Obispo; to Santa Barbara, San Pedro, and San Diego; to Guaymas, Mazatlan and La Paz, touching at Cape St. Lucas; and to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. The following named vessels are engaged in the service:

	Tonnage.		Tonnage.
Active.....	510	John L. Stephens.....	1,995
Ajax.....	1,317	Oriflamme.....	1,204
California.....	677	Orizaba.....	1,334
Continental.....	1,626	Oregon.....	1,052
Del Norte.....	601	Pacific.....	876
Gussie Telfair.....	420	Panama.....	888
Idaho.....	1,070	Senator.....	901
Montana.....	1,004	Sierra Nevada.....	1,394
John Hancock.....	400		

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The vessels of this line run to Panama, and convey passengers *en route* to New York:

	Tonnage.		Tonnage.
Moses Taylor.....	1,800	Oregonian.....	3,000
America.....	2,000	Nevada.....	3,000
Nebraska, 3,000— <i>en route</i> from N. Y.			

STEAMSHIPS OF THE OLD NICARAGUA CO.

	Tonnage.	
North America.....	1,500	—Lost below Acapulco, 1852.
Independence.....	620	—Lost below Margaretta Island, 1853.
Pacific.....	1,009	—Now running to Oregon.
S. S. Lewis.....	1,500	—Lost in Tennessee Cove.
Orizaba.....	1,680	—Running to San Pedro.
Brother Jonathan.....	1,225	—Wrecked near Crescent City, 1865.

BAY AND RIVER STEAMERS LEAVING SAN FRANCISCO.

STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital.....	Sacramento	Mon., Wed., and Fri., at 4 P. M.
Chrysopolis	do	Tues., Thurs., and Sat., do
Julia.....	Stockton	do do do do
Paul Pry.....	do	Mon., Wed., and Fri., do
Relief.....	Petaluma.....	Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 11 A. M.
Clinton.....	Petaluma and Sonoma <i>via</i> Lakev'le	Daily, at 2 P. M.
Contra Costa	San Quentin.....	Daily, at 10.30 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.
Cornelia.....	Suisun	Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 10 A. M.
Amelia.....	Mare Island, Suscol and Napa City	Daily, at 10 A. M., except Sundays.
Alce.....	Pacheco	Daily, at low water small.
Solano.....	Cache Creek.....	No regular days of leaving.
Washington	Union City.....	do do do
Poco Tiempo	Eden Landing.....	do do do
Washoe	Oakland	Makes several trips daily.
Alameda.....	Alameda.....	do do do
Vaquero.....	Oakland (freight boat).....	Daily, at 9.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

LIST OF STEAMBOATS REGISTERED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Names.	Tons.	Names.	Tons.
Anasha.....	33	Lark.....	271
Antelope.....	581	Lark.....	25
Arrow.....	43	Laura Ellen.....	26
Amelia.....	385	Lookout.....	64
Antioch.....	70	Merrimac.....	48
Alameda.....	813	Mary Ann.....	73
Alice.....	74	Mary Emma.....	47
Annie Stewart.....	316	M. S. Latham, O. T.....	166
Belle.....	78	Moulton.....	191
Banner.....	175	Nina Tilden, O. T.....	78
Cornelia.....	382	Oakland.....	418
C. M. Weber.....	103	Oroville.....	30
Clinton.....	194	O. K.....	38
Chrysopolis.....	1086	Princess.....	193
Christina.....	33	Petaluma.....	249
Carquines.....	102	Poco Tiempo.....	27
Contra Costa.....	449	Paul Pry.....	330
Capital.....	1625	Pet.....	35
Cricket.....	45	Pert, O. T.....	48
Clara.....	36	Queen City, O. T.....	379
Columbia.....	79	Rabboni.....	97
Commodore.....	99	Reliance.....	236
Cora.....	298	Relief.....	145
Defiance.....	58	Rescue.....	139
Dashaway, O. T.....	125	Reform.....	181
Diana.....	8	Salinas.....	132
Eclipse, O. T.....	498	San Antonio.....	659
Esmeralda, O. T.....	46	Senator.....	901
Fearless.....	77	San Joaquin.....	77
Flora.....	224	Sacramento.....	601
Fresno.....	32	Swallow.....	254
Flora Temple.....	303	S. M. Whipple.....	325
Fanny Ann.....	88	Solano.....	146
Goliath.....	235	Sligo.....	86
Gov. Dana.....	299	Sol. Thomas, Jr.....	82
Gem.....	235	Umatilla, O. T.....	115
Goodman Castle.....	160	Vaquero.....	105
Georgiana, O. T.....	30	Visalia.....	135
Helen Hensley.....	394	Victor.....	272
Ida.....	13	Washoe.....	580
Julia.....	519	Water Witch.....	40
J. A. McClelland.....	73	Washington.....	148
John Hancock.....	352	Yo Semite.....	1032
Louise.....	368		

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Dockage to commence upon a vessel making fast to the wharf, and to conclude when she hauls out; the days of hauling in and out to be counted as one day. Vessels loading and ballasting, half of the above rates. No allowance to be made for Sundays, holidays, or rainy days.

Outside berths, including storeships, or other vessels receiving or discharging cargo, half rates of dockage.

Vessels shall rig in jib, flying-jib, and spanker booms, when required by the Wharfinger, and shall also haul or change berths, at their own expense, by his direction.

All goods landed upon the wharf, and taken from thence in lighters or other conveyance (except such as shall be carried by the toll station, and there pay the regular rates of toll), shall pay twelve and one-half cents per ton wharfage.

All goods landed upon the wharf from lighters shall pay twenty cents per ton wharfage.

All goods received or discharged by vessels (lying alongside of the wharf) from or into lighters, shall pay twelve and a half cents per ton wharfage.

No merchandise will be allowed to remain upon the wharf over night without permission of the Wharfinger, and then only at risk of the owner.

The following articles, when landed upon the wharf and remaining over forty-eight hours, and not exceeding one week, shall pay wharfage as follows: Lumber, per M feet, twenty-five cents; bricks, per 1,000, twenty cents; stone, coal, iron, cereals, vegetables, hay, and general merchandise, per ton, twenty cents; wood, per cord, twenty-five cents.

For every week, or fractional part thereof, after the first week, an additional charge of above rates will be made.

All goods remaining on the wharf after the owner or consignee has been notified to remove the same, will be removed by the Wharfinger at the expense of the owner.

Parties holding portions of the water front, under lease from the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, are obliged to charge and collect the above rates.

TOLLS.

Vehicles drawn by one animal.....	25	cents each
“ “ two animals.....	50	“ “
“ “ four animals.....	100	“ “
Cattle or horses for transportation.....	10	“ “
Sheep or hogs.....	5	“ “
Extra vehicle.....	25	“ “
Handcarts or wheelbarrows.....	10	“ “

DOCKAGE.

Vessels under 10 tons, per day.....	\$1 00
" 10 tons and under 25 tons.....	2 00
" 25 " " " 50 "	3 00
" 50 " " " 75 "	4 00
" 75 " " " 100 "	5 00
" 100 " " " 150 "	7 50
" 150 " " " 200 "	10 00
" 200 " " " 250 "	12 50
" 250 " " " 300 "	15 00
" 300 " " " 400 "	17 50
" 400 " " " 500 "	20 00
" 500 " " " 600 "	22 00
" 600 " " " 700 "	24 00
" 700 " " " 800 "	26 00
" 800 " " " 1000 "	28 00
" 1000 " " " 1250 "	34 00
" 1250 " " " 1500 "	41 00
" 1500 " " " 1750 "	49 00
" 1750 " " " 2000 "	56 00
" 2000 " " " 2500 "	60 00
" 2500 " and over, in proportion.	

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

In 1860 the population of the State was 380,000, and four years later it was estimated at 460,000. At the present time the number of inhabitants is close on half a million, not including Indians. The population of San Francisco during the past four years has advanced rapidly, and is now, as stated elsewhere, 125,000. The male population in the mining counties has decreased, but the number of women and children has increased; while on the other hand the number of inhabitants of the agricultural counties surrounding the Bay of San Francisco has been augmented in a considerable degree.

A LAWYER NONPLUSSED.—At Albany, a few days ago, Mr. John Roe prosecuted his shopmate, Robert Long, for assault and battery. While the complaint was under examination the following colloquy took place between him and the defendant's counsel: "Did you not call my client here, the defendant, a fool?" "I did." "Why did you, sir?" "I decline to answer that question." "Why do you object to answer it?—I'll appeal to the Court to punish you for your contumacy; you ought to be fined for contempt; I'll let you know that you can't call my client a fool, without giving your reasons for it." "I don't know that my reasons have anything to do with the case." "I'll let you know they have. Now, answer the question." "Well, if I must, I must. I said I thought he was a fool, because he didn't know better than to hire such a chuckle-head as you to defend him." The counsel dropped the witness, and let the question of contempt pass.

CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.

We quote from Hittell's "Resources of California:—"

"The following table shows the mean temperature of every month, and the average of the whole year, at San Francisco, Benicia, Sacramento, Fort Miller, Fort Reading, Fort Yuma, and also at various places in other parts of the world, some of them (such as Funchal, Naples, Honolulu, and Mexico,) being famed for the beauty and equability of their climates. In addition to the temperature, the latitude of each place is given :

PLACES.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	AVER- AGE.	LATITUDE
San Francisco...	49	51	52	55	55	56	57	57	58	57	54	51	54	37° 48'
Benicia.....	47	52	53	57	59	67	67	66	64	62	54	47	58	38 03
Sacramento....	45	48	51	59	67	71	73	73	66	64	52	45	59	38 34
Fort Miller.....	47	53	56	62	68	83	90	83	76	67	55	48	66	37 00
Fort Reading...	44	49	54	59	65	77	82	79	71	62	52	44	62	40 28
Fort Yuma.....	56	58	66	73	76	87	92	90	86	76	64	55	73	32 43
New York.....	31	30	38	47	57	67	73	72	66	55	45	34	51	40 37
New Orleans...	55	58	64	70	75	81	82	82	78	70	62	55	69	29 57
Steilacoom.....	38	40	42	48	55	60	64	63	57	52	45	39	50	47 10
London.....	37	40	42	46	53	58	62	62	57	50	44	40	49	51 29
City of Mexico..	52	54	61	63	66	65	65	64	64	60	55	52	60	19 26
Naples.....	46	47	51	56	64	70	76	76	69	61	53	49	60	40 52
Funchal.....	60	60	62	63	64	67	70	72	72	67	64	60	65	32 38
Honolulu.....	71	72	72	74	76	77	78	79	78	76	74	73	75	21 16
Jerusalem.....	47	53	60	64	66	71	77	72	72	60	58	47	62	31 47
Canton.....	52	55	62	70	77	81	83	82	80	73	65	57	69	23 08
Nagasaki.....	43	44	50	61	69	77	80	83	78	66	53	47	62	32 45

"By the study of this table, we can form an excellent idea of the temperature of the different portions of the State, as compared with each other, and as compared with those of some other countries. So far as we know, San Francisco has the most equable and the mildest climate in the world. Within the tropics there are, no doubt, many places which have a more equable temperature, but it is the equability of intense heat.

"Funchal, on the island of Madeira, has probably the mildest climate in the world, but in equability it is inferior to San Francisco. Benicia is thirty miles from the ocean, and has a warmer summer and a colder winter than the immediate coast. Sacramento has the climate of Naples and Jerusalem throughout the year: its summer being the same as that of New York, but its winter fourteen degrees warmer. Fort Reading and Nagasaki have nearly the same figures. Fort Yuma, in the Colorado Desert, in latitude 32° 45', is warmer than New Orleans, in 29° 57'."

"THE FISHERIES OF CALIFORNIA.

"The rivers of California and the waters of the ocean near its coast abound with fish. Trout are caught in the little streams, salmon in the Sacramento, and San Joaquin, and the rivers emptying into the ocean north of San Francisco Bay, and a great variety of fish are caught in the ocean.

"Our fisheries are as yet so limited in extent that few fish are salted, nearly all going while fresh to supply the market of the towns on the coast. Salmon is the only fish salted for export. The species of salmon caught in our waters is called the Quinnot salmon. They are born in the rivers, go out to sea when three or four months old, stay out at sea some months—probably not less than fifteen months—and then return to the river in which they were born, there to spawn. The Quinnot salmon, as found in our waters, averages ten pounds in weight and sometimes grows to sixty pounds. It enters our rivers in November and remains about four months. Before our rivers were kept in a continual state of muddiness by the gold miners, the salmon ascended every brook in the Sierra Nevada large enough for a fish to swim in, but now they do not leave the large rivers nor ascend them far. The salmon in clear water offer fine sport to the fisherman with the fly, but in California they are caught only as a matter of business, and always in the gill-net, which has meshes just large enough to let the fish get his head in, and then the twine catches him behind the gills and holds him. * * * A large number of salmon are taken in Eel River, Humboldt county, and great quantities might be caught in the Klamath and other streams along the northern coast. A few young salmon, varying from three to six inches in length, are caught while on their way out to sea, with fine nets in the shallow waters of San Francisco Bay. The Quinnot salmon is fat when it enters the fresh waters from the ocean, but gradually grows lean, and the color, which is light yellowish-red, changes to a deeper shade as it ascends the rivers.

"The Legislature has passed an act in regard to the salmon fishery. It provides that the run of salmon shall not be obstructed by any dam, weir, fence, or fixed stop-net; and that no person shall catch with a net in the San Joaquin River, or any tributary, in August, September, and the first half of October; or in any other salmon stream of the State in August, October, December, and January; nor shall any person, save Indians, sell fresh salmon during the season when fishing with the net is prohibited. There is no legal prohibition against taking other fish, or shell-fish, at any season of the year.

"The halibut are not sufficiently abundant on the coast to make the fishery for them a distinct branch of business.

"The mackerel (*Scomber diego*), a good fish, but smaller than the Atlantic mackerel, is caught with a hook off the coast south of Point Conception. * * * A number of vessels are now employed in the mackerel fishery of California.

"The little brown rock-fish (*Sebastes auriculatus*), is caught in San

Francisco Bay about the wharves ; but the other species are only found out in the open sea.

"The turbot is caught with the trawl-line throughout the year. Soles are caught with small mesh-nets in the shallow waters of the Bay of San Francisco at all seasons of the year. There is no separate fishery for them ; they are caught with numerous other species of small fishes, among which the smelts have an important place. The smelts are much more abundant than on the Atlantic coast, go in large shoals, and are caught at all seasons. A large business might be done in salting them, but they are caught only for the fresh market. The anchovies are very numerous in San Francisco Bay, where they try to keep in shoals by themselves, but do not succeed, and are caught with other small fishes in nets. They are fully equal to the European anchovy, and will soon become an important article of commerce. At present most of those taken are eaten fresh, and only a few are potted. They are caught at all seasons of the year. Sardines are also abundant, and of a flavor equal to those on the coast of France, but larger. They are found in all the bays along the coast from May to October.

"The herring is not abundant on the coast of California, or at least is not found here in such dense shoals as in the Atlantic, and our species is smaller. It is caught with a net in the shallow waters of the bays. There are no shad in the waters of California. Shrimps are caught in the shallow waters of the bay of San Francisco with small mesh-nets, but are becoming very scarce. The sturgeon visits the rivers of the Atlantic States for only a couple of months in the year, but it is abundant in the Californian rivers at all seasons.

"Sea-bass, a fish of fine, delicate flavor, and highly prized by epicures, is caught with hand-lines outside the heads of San Francisco Bay, and in the bay near Saucelito with nets during the spring and summer. It is not abundant.

"The sheephead, an excellent fish, is caught off Santa Barbara with hand-lines during the summer.

"Sharks are taken by Chinamen for food, and by Americans for their oil. The common sharks caught by the Chinamen, perhaps more properly called 'dog-fish' (*Acanthea suckleyi* and *Triakis fasciatus*), are taken in nets during the summer months and are dried in the sun."



"THAT'S a werry knowin' hanimal of yourn," said a cockney to an elephant keeper. "Very," said the keeper, quite cool. "He performs strange tricks and hantics, don't he?" enquired the cockney, looking through a glass. "Werry surprisin', indeed," said the keeper ; "among other queer things we've learnt him to put money in the box up thar ; just try him with a dollar." The cockney handed the elephant a dollar, and, sure enough, he took it in his trunk, and placed it in a box high out of reach. "Vell, that's very hextraordinary—hastonishin', truly ! Now let's see him take it hout and 'and it back." "We never taught him to do that," replied the keeper, with a knowing look ; and then turned to stir up the monkeys and punch the hyenas.

EARTHQUAKES IN CALIFORNIA SINCE 1850.

We condense from Dr. J. B. Trask's reports to the California Academy of Natural Sciences the following statistics concerning earthquakes in California since 1850, in which year the following were recorded :

March 12th.—A light shock was felt in San José.

May 13th.—A light shock in San Francisco. An eruption of Mauna Loa, S. I., and shock same day.

June 28th.—A light shock in San Francisco.

August 4th.—A smart shock was felt in Stockton and Sacramento.

September 14th.—Smart shock at San Francisco and San José. Total number recorded in 1850, five.

1851.

May 15th.—Three severe shocks in San Francisco. During this earthquake windows were broken and buildings severely shaken. A large amount of merchandise was thrown down in a store on California street. The shipping in the harbor rolled heavily. An eruption of Mauna Loa and shock in the Sandwich Islands same day.

May 17th.—A light shock in San Francisco.

May 28th.—A light shock on the Salinas.

June 13th.—A smart shock at San Francisco. This was felt at San Luis Obispo and San Fernando.

December 2d.—A shock at Downieville.

December 31st.—A smart shock at Downieville. Total recorded in 1851, six.

1852.

From the beginning of this year until the middle of its last quarter, no disturbances of the coast were noted until the month of November. In this month the southern portion of the State was violently disturbed.

November 26th.—The number of shocks on this day at San Simeon was *eleven*, and at Los Angeles and San Gabriel the same number. Nearly or quite the same number were also observed by parties having in charge a Government train in transit from Fort Yuma to San Diego. This earthquake, or the series, was experienced over the entire country, east and south of San Luis Obispo to San Diego and the Colorado River, covering a line of country about three hundred miles in extent.

From subsequent accounts we learn that it also reached as far as Guaymas, in the province of Sonora, Mexico.

For a period of six days subsequent to the 26th of November, the whole of this region, to the Colorado, was convulsed, with slight intermissions. During this time a *mud volcano* opened on the Colorado Desert, and another south of the river; one of these was visited by a portion of the United States command under Col. Hientzelman.

December 17th.—Two smart shocks at San Luis Obispo, which fractured the walls of two adobe buildings, and threw down a part of the wall of a house belonging to and occupied by Don Jesus Pico and family.

September 3d, 0h. 40m.—A smart shock in San José.
 September 12th, 19h. 40m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 September 26th, 1h. 26m.—A light shock in San Francisco.
 November 26th, 0h. 24m.—A heavy shock in San Francisco.

1859.

Jan. 25th, 20h. 20m.—Heavy shock in Trinity and Shasta counties.
 April 4th, 13h.—A severe shock at San José.
 August 10th, 22h. 35m.—Smart shock in San Francisco.
 September 26th, 6h. 10m.—Smart shock in San Francisco.
 October 5th, 13h. 18m.—Very smart shock in San Francisco.
 November 27th, 19h. 15m.—A light shock in San Francisco.
 December 1st, 0h. 50m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 December 1st, 14h. 10m.—Several shocks at San Bernardino.

1860.

March 27th.—Severe shock at Los Angeles and vicinity
 March 15th, 11h.—Violent shock at Sacramento.
 November 12th.—Smart shock at Humboldt Bay and vicinity.
 December 21st, 6h. 30m.—Series of shocks in San Francisco.

1861.

July 4th, 16h. 11m.—Severe shock in San Francisco, consisting of three distinct waves. Light shocks several days after.

1862.

September 20th, 15h. 5m.—Very smart shock in San Francisco.
 December 23d, 20h. 19m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.

1863.

January 25th, 2h. 20m.—A severe shock at San Diego.
 February 1st, 16h. 1m.—Smart shock at the Mission San Juan.
 June.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 July 15th, 10h. 19m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 August 1st, 11h. 6m.—Two light shocks in San Francisco.
 December 19th, 12h. 38m.—A very smart shock in San Francisco; directly afterward another and more severe one occurred.

1865.

January 9th, 7h.—A smart shock at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county.
 January 19th, 8h. 8m.—A light shock in San Francisco.
 March 5th, 8h. 45m.—Light shock at Visalia.
 March 7th, 23h.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 March 8th, 6h. 22m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 March 30th, 7h. 28m.—A very smart shock in San Francisco.
 April 15th, 0h. 40m.—A severe shock at San Diego.
 April 18th, 13h. 31m.—A slight shock in San Francisco.
 April 27th, 15h. 56m.—A shock in San Francisco.
 May 24th, 3h. 21m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 September 22d.—A smart shock at Yreka.
 October 1st, 9h. 16m.—Very smart shock at Fort Humboldt.
 October 8th, 12h. 46m.—A severe shock in San Francisco. This earthquake was the most violent of any occurring on this peninsula since the American occupancy. 22h. 1m., another light shock; 23h. 50m., another shock.

October 9th, 10h. 34m.—Light shock. 11h. 32m., another shock.
 October 13th, 2h. 5m.—A smart shock in San Francisco.
 October 14th, 23h. 45m.—Another shock in San Francisco.
 October 15th, 3h. 40m.—Another shock in San Francisco.
 November 24th, 3h. 45m.—A shock at Watsonville, Santa Cruz county.
 December 7th, 1h. 15m.—A light shock in San Francisco.

1866 AND 1867.

During the years 1866 and 1867 there were several slight shocks experienced in San Francisco. In 1866, six; and last year, four; but all were so insignificant that they need scarcely be recorded. Early in December a slight shock was felt in Forest City, Sierra county.

POPULATION AND RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

The following estimate of the population of Alaska is as nearly correct as can be obtained. No census of the territory has ever been taken, and many parts of it have never been visited by either Russians or Americans. The Russian American Company, in their Report for 1865, the latest published, estimate the population of the territory under their control at 12,000, of which 1-12 are white and mixed, about 3,000 Aleutians, the balance consisting of Indians and Esquimaux. From other observations the following estimates are obtained: The entire population of the town of New Archangel amounted, at the time of the treaty, to about 500 Russian Cossacks and half-breeds, and about 1,000 Indians in the vicinity.

The population of the Island of Kodiak is estimated at about 1,800, of whom about 100 are Russians or half-breeds. The Choumagim group of islands are uninhabited. The Island of Oonalaska numbers about 500 inhabitants, including a few employes of the Russian American Company. The rest of the Aleutian Islands contain but few inhabitants, and there are no statistics from which an estimate could be made.

The Island of St. Paul's, of the Prebilov group, contains about 150 Aleutians. St. George, in the same group, contains but a few Aleutians, in the employ of the Russian-American Company. St. Malltheus, the next island to the northward, is uninhabited. The population of St. Lawrence Island may be set down at about 300, though this is not positively known, as the island is only now and then visited by traders. Nunivak Island, near the coast, is only inhabited occasionally by wandering tribes. Sledge and King's Islands contain each but one family, numbering perhaps 100. Stewart Island, in Norton Sound, is uninhabited, as is also the Island of St. Michaels, except by the employes of the Russian-American Company, and a few Indians, numbering in all not more than 100. Of the population of the interior no estimate can be made, as it is comparatively unknown.

The general resources of the country may be summed up as consisting of fish, furs, and timber. South of 64° N. lat., with the exception of the coast of Behring's Sea, for fifty miles inland, and the peninsula of Alaska, the country is well timbered with spruce, fir, and cedar.

There have been found as yet no indications of extensive mineral

deposits, though specimens of copper are frequently seen. There is no doubt of the existence of iron ore in considerable quantities. Coal is found in Cook's Inlet, on Ounga Island in the Choumagim group, and on the Youkon River.

Salmon abound in all the large streams of the territory, while banks of cod fish extend from Ounimak Pass to Prince William's Sound. Oysters have been found in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands.

The furs obtained from the territory and islands adjacent are the fur-seal, stone-marten, or American sable, beaver, fox, muskrat and squirrel.

The inhabitants throughout the entire territory are generally kind and hospitable in their manners, with the exception of a few tribes in the southern portion of the territory, who are more treacherous and hostile.

The country abounds in deer and other game in its season, but, with the exception of a very small portion, is not fitted for agricultural purposes to any extent.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

San Francisco to Point Lobos.....	7 miles.
Point Lobos to Point Pedro.....	13 "
Point Pedro to Steeple Rock Point.....	6 "
Steeple Rock Point to Point Mira Montes.....	15 "
Mira Montes to Pigeon Point.....	6 "
Pigeon Point to Point Año Nuevo.....	5 "
Año Nuevo to Monterey.....	34 "
Año Nuevo to Santa Cruz.....	17 "
Santa Cruz to Monterey.....	22 "
Santa Cruz to Point Pinos.....	19 "
Monterey to Point Cypress.....	8 "
Point Cypress to Point Sur.....	17 "
Point Sur to San Simeon.....	54 "
San Simeon to Moro Rock.....	23 "
Moro Rock to San Luis Obispo.....	17 "
San Luis Obispo to Point Sal.....	17 "
Point Sal to Point Aguilla.....	18 "
Point Aguilla to Point Concepcion.....	12 "
Point Concepcion to Santa Barbara.....	40 "
Santa Barbara to San Buenaventura.....	23 "
Santa Barbara to Point Duma.....	52 "
Point Duma to Point San Vincent.....	25 "
Point San Vincent to Point San Pedro.....	11 "
San Pedro to Anaheim Landing.....	10 "
Anaheim Landing to San Diego.....	85 "
From San Francisco to Monterey.....	86 "
From Monterey to San Luis Obispo.....	119 "
From San Luis Obispo to Santa Barbara.....	87 "
From Santa Barbara to San Pedro.....	88 "
From San Pedro to San Diego.....	88 "
	468 "

TABLE OF ALTITUDES OF IMPORTANT POINTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

(Furnished at the office of the State Geological Survey.)

POINTS IN AND ABOUT SAN FRANCISCO.

	Authority.	Feet.		Authority.	Feet.
Steamboat Pt....	Coast Sur.	111	Telegraph Hill..	Coast Sur..	294
Fort Point.....	"	107	Yerba Buena Is..	"	343
Russian Hill.....	"	360	Angel Island....	"	771

POINTS IN COAST RANGE NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Tamal Pais.....	Coast Sur..	2,547	Mt. Helena.....	Coast Sur.	4,343
Table Mt., 3d peak			Geyser Peak, or		
W. Tamal Pais.	"	2,570	Sulphur Peak..	"	3,471
Sonoma Mt.....	"	2,192	Mt. Ross.....	"	2,300

PEAKS IN COAST RANGE, S. E. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Mt. Diablo....	Williamson..	3,857	San Carlos.....	Geolog. S.	4,977
San Bruno.....	Coast Sur.	1,263	Panoche Grande..	"	5,000
Mt. Bache.....	"	3,797	Gaislan Peak....	"	3,381
Mt. Hamiltan....	Geolog. S.	4,443			

SIERRA NEVADA.

Mt. Whitney...	Geolog. S.	15,000	Mt. Lyell.....	Geolog. S.	13,217
Mt. Shasta.....	"	14,440	Lassen's Peak....	"	10,577
Mt. Tyndall.....	"	14,386	Silver Mt. Peak..	"	10,934
Mt. Brewer.....	"	13,886	Pyramid Peak....	"	10,100
Mt. Dana.....	"	13,227			

OREGON.

Mt. Hood.....	Coast Survey.	11,225
---------------	---------------	--------

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mt. St. Helens....	Coast Sur.	9,550	Mt. Constitution..	Coast Sur.	2,391
Mt. Rainier.....	"	12,330	Mt. Erie.....	"	1,250
Mt. Baker.....	"	10,780	Mt. Ellinor.....	"	6,312
Mt. Olympus....	"	8,200	The Brothers.....	"	6,897
Mt. Constance....	"	7,777			

EARLY CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS.—The first newspaper published in this State was the *Californian*. It made its appearance August 15th, 1846, in Monterey. In October following, Mr. Samuel Brannan issued the *Star*, at Yerba Buena (San Francisco), he having brought with him, *via* Honolulu, type and a press. The first number of the ALTA CALIFORNIA was issued January 3d, 1849. It was a weekly; now it is published every day in the year, and goes to every habitable point on the globe.

CIGARS.—There are at present about 40,000,000 of cigars manufactured annually in San Francisco, including some 400,000 called Havana, which are made entirely of Havana wrappers, binders and fillers. The principal firms engaged in the manufacture of Havana cigars in this city are those of Weil & Co. and Engelbrecht & Myrich.

SAN FRANCISCO SEA WALL.

Active steps were commenced early in September, 1867, for the construction of a sea-wall, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature. The work of embankment from Vallejo street in a northerly direction to Union street—a length of 650 feet—was inaugurated at that time. It is now completed to foot of Green street. The next step will be laying a concrete foundation of ten feet in width and two in depth; and over this will be built the wall of cut granite. In addition there will be a protection wall, intended to protect the main wall from action of water. Three contracts for sections have been awarded, viz: from Union to Vallejo street; Pacific to Washington; Market to Mission street. It will take many years before this great work is finished.

ADDENDA.

The death of Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, leaves no vacancy on the Bench of that tribunal. By an act of Congress approved July 23d, 1866, it was provided that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associates be reduced to six; and thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associates, any four of whom shall be a quorum. There are now seven Judges.

The vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of California—created by the resignation of Judge O. L. Shafter—was filled by the appointment, by Governor Haight, of J. B. Crockett, Esq.

Hon Stephen J. Field presides in the U. S. Circuit Court of California and Oregon; Hon. Ogden Hoffman is Judge of the U. S. District Court for California.

The death of Mr. P. H. Daly (First District,) leaves a vacancy in the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco.

Mr. James C. Pennie has been elected Presiding Justice of the Justices' Courts of San Francisco.

Hon. Eugene Casserly was elected, December 20th, to represent California in the United States Senate, *vice* Hon. John Conness, whose term expires March, 1869.

Señor Godoy has resigned the Consulship of Mexico and Nicaragua.

WM. H. KEITH & CO., **Chemists & Apothecaries,**

521 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Clay and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Especial attention given to the Compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions, and Preparation of Family Medicines.

Importers of First quality of Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments,

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY AND BRUSHES;

The Genuine Farina Cologne; Low's Old Brown Wine or Soap;

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, ETC.

Particular attention paid to replenishing Family & Ships' Medicine Chests.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WM. H. KEITH & CO'S WINE OF PEPSINE, OR RENNET WINE,

A new and efficacious remedy for Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, etc.;

WM. H. KEITH & CO'S GLUCOLEIN,

A new and valuable compound of Cod Liver Oil—put up in glass jars;

Wm. H. Keith & Co's Lemon Aperient, or Purgative Lemonade,

An agreeable, cooling, and active Purgative, or mild Laxative, as required;

DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, for the Cure of COUGHS and COLDS;

WM. H. KEITH & CO'S FLORENTINE TOOTH-WASH;

WM. H. KEITH & Co's GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA;

WM. H. KEITH & CO'S SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER;

Wm. H. Keith & Co's Rosemary and Castor Oil Invigorator;

ELECTRO-SILICON, or MAGIC BRILLIANT,

THE UNRIVALLED POLISH

For Gold and Silver Plate, Glass, Britannia. Tin, and every other kind of Metal where a brilliant lustre is required.

Physicians and others, at a distance, ordering Goods from us, can depend upon having their orders filled with the same regard to QUALITY and PRICE as though obtained in person; and we feel confident of giving satisfaction in every case.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

From the Pacific Review.

The framers of the Constitution of California committed an enormous blunder in excluding banks and banking from their political system. It is true that banks have burst and hurt many persons ; so have steam boilers. It were as wise to exclude the steam boiler from mills, factories and ships as to exclude banks and banking from our commerce and industry. Banks gather money as rivers gather rain-drops from the hill-sides. Money kept idly in men's pockets, or stowed away in old stockings and trunks, is, while so kept, a total and a serious loss to the whole community. Money is the sign of labor, and if suffered to lie idle, labor becomes stagnant. The labor of the community, or, in other words, the money which labor has realized, *but does not at present need*, should be circulated with a healthy pulsation among the people. Money is in that sense additional labor set in motion. Banks are to the body politic what the heart's ventricles are to the body corporal. Banks gather money into a reservoir from a hundred thousand little veins, and re-distribute it through as many small channels, where at each pulsation it stimulates and sustains industry. Banks make money cheap. In the absence of banks and banking, money is always scarce and dear. When money is scarce and dear, enterprise languishes, industry is paralyzed, labor goes unemployed, wages decrease, houses become tenantless, population scatters, and the State declines.

In treating of a Banking System, we don't mean private banking, or, in other words, the bank of *one man*, or, perhaps, of *two men*. Such banks may doubtless be considered safe and well conducted ; but those kinds of banks never inspire that wide-spread, that universal confidence, which is necessary to draw the scattered coins of the community into a confluence powerful enough to move labor actively and profitably. The *Joint Stock Banking System* is alone the only system calculated to give the public that complete security, and create that unlimited confidence which enables it to be continuously useful to labor. The principles upon which the joint stock bank is formed gives this security, because :

1st. The capital is supplied by several persons, most of whom are in the community where the institution operates, and, each being a proprietor, exercises a zealous watchfulness over the managers. Even the dissensions and disputes among directors, that usually grow up in a joint-stock bank, are elements of security to the public, because one

watches the other and keeps the general concern free from material loss or defalcations.

2d. The joint-stock bank never dies. When a director dies or resigns, a successor is immediately appointed, and the bank business goes on without the slightest variation or delay. Not so when the private banker dies : his affairs and his property have to pass through the Probate and other law Courts ; his successor is generally a man different from him in habits, judgment and business ability.

The private banker who has, by probity, industry and great care, established a reputation and created a business, is generally succeeded on his death by some relative, who suddenly comes into the management of a large property without knowing the small and careful means by which it was amassed, and without experience in the gathering and saving of money. It frequently happens that when the founder of a private bank dies, the bank business dwindles away to nothing or ends in bankruptcy. Hence, the private banker can never obtain that necessary wide-spread confidence which would enable him to give sufficient accommodation to the surrounding industries. The utmost credit he can give is thirty or sixty days, which is quite inadequate to the requirements of commerce and manufacture.

While the framers of the Constitution of California excluded sound and safe banking from their system, they permitted the lame and unsafe system of the "Adams" and "Page-Bacon" class.

In consequence of some modification of the State laws, and the tacit acquiescence of the public, the joint-stock banking system was introduced here some five or six years ago by Mr. THOMAS MOONEY, the founder and President of the Building and Savings Bank in California street. His was the first joint-stock bank established on the Pacific coast. It consists, as we understand, of some three hundred proprietors, whose capital paid into the bank is a guarantee to the public depositor ; because, if any loss arises in the course of its business, the loss comes upon the capital of the stockholder, and not upon that of the depositor.

Mr. Mooney's system seems to us to be the best ever established here, and its wondrous growth and success would point to its suitability of adaptation in other cities in the interior. The principal points of difference between this system and the private banks consist in affording the temporary depositor a fixed interest for his money for the time it remains in the bank, which the private banker declines to

do. Further, the semi-annual publication of sworn accounts, exhibiting the capital, securities, deposits and profits of the concern, which the private banker objects to give. And, lastly, the security offered to the depositor by the paid-up capital of a numerous body of proprietors, every one of whom is a watch on the operations of the bank, and therefore an element of security to the public.

We think it due to Mr. Mooney to say so much, for we consider the banking system introduced by him among us to be the germ of immense future benefit to those who are here and those who shall come after us. His public services in this connection will well deserve from the historian of California a favorable recollection. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

THE BUILDERS' INSURANCE Co. is a Fire and Marine Corporation, established within the past year in San Francisco. It is located in the rear portion of the premises owned by the California Building and Savings Bank, on California street. Its projector, Mr. THOMAS MOONEY, has shown considerable public spirit in starting this Home Institution: for one reason, among others, that every dollar paid to it circulates among our citizens, and, instead of being carried off to enrich distant communities, is lent out among ourselves to aid our toilers in their various improvements, buildings, etc.; but there is another and a still greater benefit conferred on the community by this institution—viz., *the very important reduction in the rates of insurance* which has followed the competition and operation of the Builders' Insurance Company, which, being computed at forty to fifty per cent., foots up to *seven hundred thousand dollars a year!* The person who, by his unaided exertions, accomplished this national saving, is deserving of great credit.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE Co.—It has been shown that the Life Insurance drain from California had swelled to *over eight hundred thousand dollars a year*, and that it soon would be a million a year, and more. Mr. MOONEY has seized upon this revelation, and straightway projected the State Life, Health, Trust and Endowment Company. In less than thirty days he has filled up the share-list, and it is probable the Company will be set in motion in the course of the winter.

B. PULVERMAN,
SECRETARY.

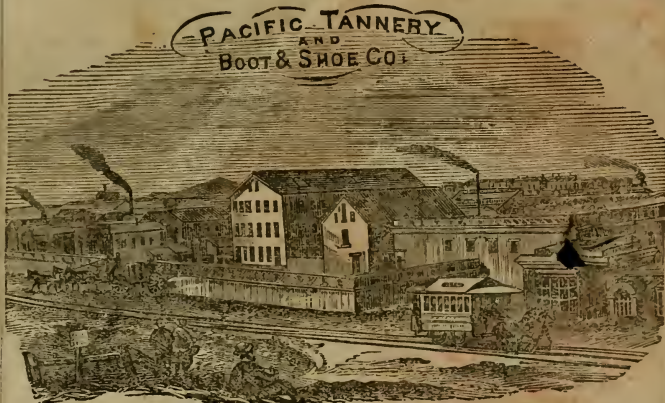
CAMILO MARTIN,
PRESIDENT.

PACIFIC TANNERY

AND

Boot and Shoe Company,

Office, 614 Montgomery Street.



Factory, Folsom Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

DIRECTORS:

CAMILO MARTIN,

DANIEL MURPHY,

W. WOLF,

S. BLOOM,

A. ALTMAYER.

BANKERS:

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK.

Capital - - - \$100,000,

In 1,000 Shares at \$100 each, payable in Installments of 10 cent. per month.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

LEATHER, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Men's and Boys' Boots, Sewed, Pegged and Screwed,

LADIES' BALMORAL (new pattern), LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES,

MINERS' BOOTS, AND BROGANS,

Our Own Pattern.

D. J. OLIVER, IMPORTER OF PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, ETC.,

Corner of Front & Pine Streets, San Francisco.

(From Alta California, May 10, 1867.)

"The first floor of this large importing establishment is completely packed from ground well nigh to the ceiling with a vast assortment of paints, brushes, paraffine, and castor, olive, and other oils. One side is occupied with shelves, upon which a large stock of Winsor & Newton's artists' materials are arranged. In the second story is to be found a very large and varied supply of French and English glass, including crystal-sheet double-thick—a superior article, used for windows. The glass is of all sizes, from 8x10 up to 40x60. Mr. Oliver is agent for the leading and most celebrated factories in Belgium and England. He keeps on hand a full stock of Chance, Brothers & Co.'s window glass, ~~which~~ has obtained a reputation for excellence that extends all over the world. The basement is an immense receptacle for numberless barrels and cases of oils—linseed, (boiled and raw,) lard, sperm, neatfoot, coal, (which is a large item in the stock,) and China oil—the latter is used for illuminating purposes, and, it is said, as an article of food by natives of that country. Here are stored also, large quantities of Tilden's varnishes, alcohol in cases, and Jules' white lead, in tierces and kegs containing twenty-five and fifty pounds. The basement is provided with tanks for boiled oils. There are also vessels for pressing sperm oil, and preparing it in suitable quantities for sale.

Zinc, Paints, Leads.

"Among the commodities Mr. Oliver imports in large quantities may be mentioned Vielle Montagne Company's French zinc, which for a time was employed as a substitute for English and American white leads. It is imported from Liege and Paris, and, when ground in oil, is reported to be the most economical white paint manufactured, either for inside finishing or for ordinary house-painting. In addition to French zinc, Mr. O. has in his establishment ample supplies of Atlantic, Jewett & Son's, and Z brand of English white lead, which are considered the best that come to this market. In reference to paints in general, it has to be stated that parties most particular in having their work done well bestow their patronage upon this house. The best description of paint is known by its evenness of surface, solidity of body, pureness of color, and, generally, by good covering qualities. The paints used in the buildings of the Pacific Insurance Company and the Bank of California were obtained from Mr. O.

Brushes and Artists' Materials.

"Mr. Oliver's house is quite complete in supply of the very numerous descriptions of articles, such as brushes (J. J. Adams', of New York,

manufacture, principally) and artists' materials. To enumerate them
and occupy entirely too much space; allusion can only be made to
several classes.

"The locality of the establishment is very favorable, being at the
same time central and in proximity to the water front and the great
thoroughfares where trade has made its firmest and appropriate footing."

~~~~~  
**D. J. OLIVER,**  
**CORNER FRONT & PINE STS.,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**CITY BANK**  
—OF—  
**Savings, Loan and Discount,**  
**No. 627 SACRAMENTO STREET,**

Between Kearny and Montgomery.....Corner of Webb street.

—♦♦—  
**President.....H. A. COBB. | Cashier.....DANIEL MURPHY.**

**Trustees.**

**H. A. COBB, M. DALY, M. O'NEIL, ROBT. BARRY, JNO. SHINEBERGER,**  
**DANIEL MURPHY, ROBERT FOLEY, DANIEL O'BRIEN,**  
**JAMES McNAMARA, D. B. MURPHY.**

**Secretary.....P. H. KINNEY. | Attorney.....D. WM. DOUTHITT.**

—♦♦—  
**Deposits Received at One per Cent. Interest per Month.**

*Loans made on Real Estate, Personal Property, Approved Notes, Mortgages, Warehouse  
Receipts, Bills of Lading, &c., &c.*

—  
**OFFICE HOURS—FROM 10 A.M. TILL 3 P.M. DAILY;**

**👉 SATURDAY EVENINGS, 7 till 9. 👉**

**SEEDS.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED, AND**  
offers for sale at wholesale or retail, the most desirable assortment of Seeds, &c.,  
that can be found in any country, consisting of all kinds of Vegetable Seeds, Flower  
Seeds, Tree and Shrub Seeds; Morus Multicaulis; Alba, or White Mulberry; Lhou and  
Moretti California Evergreen Seeds, Grass Seeds, White and Red Clover Seeds, Alfalfa  
and Lucerne; Dutch Bulbous Roots; Fruit Trees, all kinds; Evergreens, all kinds;  
Shrubs, all kinds; Forest and Ornamental Trees; Hop Roots, in quantities; Onion Sets;  
Finest Peas, Beans, Sweet Corn, and various other articles in the line, comprising a  
most desirable assortment. The advertiser being practically acquainted with Agricultural  
and Horticultural pursuits, knows the importance of furnishing reliable articles  
that will not disappoint purchasers. Orders filled by mail or express, on as good terms  
as if the purchaser were present. Catalogues furnished to purchasers, with directions  
for their successful cultivation.—EDWARD E. MOORE, No. 425 Washington street,  
San Francisco.

*Charles Bernard,*

FAMILY

## COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

No. 707 Sansome Street,

Between Jackson and Pacific,

SAN FRANCISCO.

---

The proprietor, Charles Bernard, was awarded the first premium at the Mechanics' Fair in 1865. This establishment is very extensive, and is complete in all of its arrangements for the manufacture, packing, storing and shipping of his stock. It employs nine hands.

The chief business of the establishment is the grinding and packing of coffee. None but the choicest Manila, Java and Costa Rica berries are used. On the ground floor are the grinders and roasters, and the entire machinery is kept in motion through the agency of a neat and compact engine of fourteen-horse power. The berries, after being thoroughly cleaned, are placed in two large iron roasting barrels, capable of holding one hundred and sixty pounds. The roasting process consumes two or three hours, after which the coffee is allowed to cool, and then it is ground, packed, labelled and piled up ready for sale and shipment.

During the last year the firm turned out in prime condition two hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds of roasted coffee. Their stock not only of coffee, but all sorts of spices, is disposed of to jobbers and to country customers, and a large portion of it to restaurants, hotels, and families in this city. The coffee shipped to the interior of this State, Nevada, Oregon, and elsewhere, is usually put up in forty-eight pound packages, substantially and neatly labelled. Then they have some packed in tin boxes, in cans, and in various sized papers, for city consumption.

In the upper stories there are other grinders at work crushing pepper, ginger, cloves, mustard, allspice, etc. Besides these spices, the house does a large business in supplying the trade with cream tartar. This establishment is well worthy of a visit from all who take an interest in the manufacturing enterprises of our growing State. The immense trade carried on by this establishment shows that Californians consider the beverage of coffee one of the necessities, and condiments the "spice of life."